

Compendium Geographicum :

OR, A

More Exact, Plain,

and Easie

INTRODUCTION

INTO

ALL *GEOGRAPHY*,

Then yet Extant, after the latest
Discoveries, or Alterations;

Very Useful, especially for Young
Noblemen and Gentlemen, the like
not printed in English.

J. Mather

By *Peregrin Clifford Chamberlayne*,
of the Inner Temple, Gent.

L O N D O N:

Printed for *William Crook* at the Green
Dragon without Temple Bar, 1682.

TO THE
Right Honourable
C H A R L E S
Lord HERBERT,
Son and Heir to the Lord
Marquess of Worcester.

My Lord,

TH E Honour that I have had of your Lordships most obliging Kindness and Favour, in your Travels abroad, hath animated me humbly to beg your Lordships Patronage over these my first Fruits; not that by this Enchiridion, or small Pocket-book, I pretend to add any thing to the Knowledge of a Person, who before he had attained to the Age of thirteen Years, et Mores Hominum multorum vidit, et Ur-

The Epistle Dedicatory.

bes; and who now at the Age of twenty, is endowed with so much Judgment, Wisdom and Discretion, as appears every day, my Lord, by your eminent Service towards your King, and Country, in a most diligent and dextrous administration of Justice: Not (I say) that this Epitome of Geography can add to your Lordships Knowledge; but only, that when your Lordships Illustrious Name shall appear in the Front hereof, it may the sooner encourage the young Nobility and Gentry of this Nation, to make use of it; which is the main Aim of,

MY LORD,

Your Lordships

Most humble, and

Most obedient Servant;

P. C. Chamberlayne.

THE
PREFACE.

IWill not go about to say very much in commendation of this Science, neither could I speak its praise enough to satisfie my self, had I that intention; therefore I will leave it to some more skilful Encomiaist: But I cannot sufficiently admire, to see it thus neglected in a Nation where all other Arts and Sciences do flourish, and abound in so great a measure: No excuse ought to suffice any well bred Person for his ignorance in Geography; this being a Science, and I may truly say, the only Science that comes within the capacity of all Mankind, whether old or young, Men or Women; for any one may easily attain to the knowledge of it that has but a Memory, a few Maps and a little Method; and methinks he that is ignorant of it, (especially if a Man of parts) must needs blush every time he reads the Gazette, and cannot give an account in what Country is seated

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such a Place, or Town of note; and surely he must be strangely out of countenance to hear himself baffled in Geography by every ordinary Seaman: Yet I hope there will not be found among our Oxonians, that shall assert the Moors came out of Greece, (as did a Gentleman of the University of Paris) because part of this Country is now called Morea; and I can speak of my own knowledge of a young Minister beyond Sea, who took Copenhagen to be the name of a Dutch Commander.

I may be bold to say, that this Science is not necessary in our daily conversation only; for he that understands it has no less advantage towards the reading of any History, and he cannot but acknowledge that his skill in Maps gives an extraordinary light to what he reads: Besides, no one will deny but that it is also very delightful to travel round the Earth, and visit each part thereof, without danger, and without quitting their Native Country, Friends and Relations: And seeing that God has allotted the Earth, and all that is in it to be under the Jurisdiction of Man; it seems as if they, who are wholly ignorant of the Form, and Di-

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Dimensions of this Lower World, and of the Situation, Extent, or Division of it's Parts, did in some sort slight, and despise the Creation. 'Tis true, there are other Sciences not a little advantageous to him who will throughly understand a History, as Chronology and Genealogy; yet Geography is placed before these of course; for the Question is generally asked, first Where, and afterwards When, and by Whom this or that thing was done. Moreover, God having created the Earth before he made Man, it mould seem something absurd to be well versed in the state of Humane Affairs, and altogether ignorant of the Countries wherein they were acted.

Knowing that a good Method ought chiefly to be observed in this, as well as in other Sciences; I have therefore imitated that of Monsieur de Launay, a very learned Man, in his Introduction to Geography, printed two or three years ago in France, from whence I translated what made most for my purpose; but from the beginning to the end of this small Treatise, I have endeavoured to observe that Brevity

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which I first proposed to myself; therefore if any esteem this Volume too little for the Subject whereof it treats, I must Apologize for my self, and it, with Brevitas Mémoriae Amica; nevertheless I will at the same time affirm without any thing of Vanity, that there is no Geography now extant in English, except one or two of a large Bulk and larger Price, that treats so fully as this of all the parts of the known Earth, with their Subdivisions. I confess I have inserted very little of the Historical Part, that it might be the more compendious, and to make the more room for what belongs purely to Geography, which induces me to hope that the Reader will here find Magnum in Parvo: To conclude, I have taken all the care imaginable to render this Geography clear and easie, even to the meanest Capacity, and not to spell the Proper Names wrong, or miscall them, an Error too frequent in most others; by which confusion the Reader is not seldom discouraged to proceed, in what he began perhaps with no small delight.

Con-

Concerning the Use of the Globe, and Maps.

MY Intention at first, was to have enlarged a little more upon this Subject of the Use of Maps; but Mr. Guy Miege has lately prevented me with a Treatise called, A new Survey of the whole World; wherein, as well this point, as all others relating to Cosmography, are discussed by way of Dialogue: I will therefore be as brief as possible, at least concerning any matter whereof he has already treated.

Geography, in Greek γεωγραφία, i. e. a description of the Earth, is compounded of γῆ, which signifies the Earth, and γράφω to write or describe: Here the Earth must not be taken simply but for one Element, as in Natural Philosophy, but must be understood to be a Terraqueous Globe, that is, a Globe composed of two Elements, Earth and Water, which together make one Spherical Body, commonly called the Earth, as being the name of the more worthy part. This Science differs from Cosmography as one part doth from the whole, for the word Cosmography has a signification far more comprehensive, as is demonstrated by its Etymology, being derived from κόσμος the World, and γράφω to describe; now by the World is meant the Heavens with the four Elements, &c. As Cosmography includes under it Geography, so this latter comprehends

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Chorography, i. e. a description of a Country from the Greek χώρα or rather χῶρος a Country, and χρήσις: But the description of a particular Place, as a small Territory, Town, Castle, &c. Is called Topography, from τόπος locus and γένεσις.

As to the Lines, Circles, or Points, of most use in Geography, either upon the Globe, or in Maps, we will begin with the Axe-tree of the World; which you must conceive by an imaginary Line drawn through the Center, or middle of the Earth to each Pole: Now the two extremities of this Line are called Poles, from πολέως a Greek Verb signifying to turn, for that the whole Frame of the Earth moves, or turns round upon this Axe-tree. If you will fancy Poles to any of the Circles, those of the Equator are the same with the Poles of the Earth, and the four lesser Circles being parallel to the Equator, have also by consequence the same Poles: The Horizon may have the same, because it is a Circle movable every way; but the Meridian, and Zodiack must of necessity have different Poles, as well from the rest of the Circles, as from one another. Here you ought to take notice, that the Pole of the World which is nearest us, is termed Artick Pole, or North Pole, the other South, or Antarctic Pole: The word Arctick is derived from ἀρκτίς, in English a Bear, there being a Constellation (or Company of Stars) near the North-pole, to which Astronomers give the likeness of a Bear: Antarctic is compounded of ἄρτις contra, and ἀρκτίς, because this pole is

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is diametrically opposite to the other.

The next thing worthy of consideration, is the division of the Globe by these eight Circles; whereof four divide the Globe into equal parts, whence they are called Great Circles, because they have as large a Circumference as can be made upon the Globe: The other four divide the Globe into unequal parts, and consequently making a narrower Compass, are termed Lesser Circles.

The Greater are called,

Equator,
Zodiack,
Meridian,
Horizon.

The Lesser are called,

Tropick of Cancer,
Tropick of Capricorn,
Artick Circle,
Antartick Circle.

The Equator being one of the Great Circles, divides the Earth into two equal parts, the one North, the other South: It is also called Equinoctial Line, ab æqualitate Noctium, because when the Sun arrives to this Circle the Nights are every where of equal length with the Days: But Mariners call it the Mid-line, or simply the Line *κατ' εξοχήν*. Upon this Circle are marked the Degrees of Longitude, which are counted from the Great Meridian quite round the Globe, to the number of three hundred and sixty. You will find

this

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this Great Meridian in most Maps to pass by
the Canary Islands.

The Zodiack cuts the Equator obliquely, and is divided into twelve parts, Signs, or Houses, through which the Sun passeth within the compass of twelve Months, or three hundred sixty five Days, and something more: And because the Signs placed upon this Circle represent the figures of Animals, the word Zodiack takes it's derivation from the Greek ζων, which signifies a living Creature.

Next we come to the Meridian, a word that is applied to eighteen Whole, or rather thirty six Half Circles; but you may imagine as many as you please, and then every step a man makes Eastward, or Westward, he alters the Meridian; but not if he goes exactly North and South. These Meridians cross the Equator in a Right-Angle, whose extremities meet all together in the Center of each Frigid Zone, and are thus termed from the word Meridies, in English Noon or Mid-day; because to whatsoever Meridian the Sun arrives, it is Mid-day with those who inhabit under it. Upon the Great Meridian you will find marked the Degrees of Latitude, the first Degree beginning at the Equator, from whence they are to be counted Northwards to the Arctick Pole, which is ninety Degrees; and in the same manner ninety Degrees from the Equator to the Antarctic Pole.

The last Great Circle is called the Horizon, from the Greek ἐπίζων in Latin finiens or terminans, for that each Hemisphere (or half Sphere) is limited, and distinguished from one another by this Circle; vel quod aspectum nostrum definit, divid-

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dividing the half Sphere of the Firmament which we see, from the other half which we see not. The place where any one stands is the Center of his Hemisphere and Horizon, and the Poles of his Horizon are the same with two imaginary points in the Heavens called Zenith ; and Nadir , borrowed from two words of the Arabian Tongue, Semith , and Nathir ; the former signifies the point directly over his Head, the latter is a point in the other Hemisphere diametrically opposite to it; but as soon as he stirs from that place, he changes (tho insensibly) his Horizon, Zenith , and Nadir, and makes an alteration in his Hemisphere.

As to the four Lesser Circles ; two of them, the Tropick of Cancer, and the Tropick of Capricorn, compass the Globe at twenty three Degrees and a half of Latitude, which (as I said above) is at so many Degrees distance from the Equator, but the former is in the Northern, and the latter in the Southern Latitude : They have the name of Tropicks from τρόπως verbo, because when the Sun has attained the Tropick of Cancer he turns back again by degrees to that of Capricorn, unto which when he is arrived, he returns again in like manner to that of Cancer, which is his Annual Course ; but this is by an Oblique Motion from West to East, and must be more clearly demonstrated upon the Globe it self: The names of Cancer and Capricorn are borrowed from two Signs of the Zodiack, that are hard by the two Tropicks.

The other two are the Arctick, and the Antartick Circles, which compass but very little

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portions of the Globe, by reason that they are at sixty six Degrees and a half of Latitude: They are also called Polar Circles, because they lie nearer than any of the rest to the Poles; the Arctick Circle being distant from the North Pole but twenty three Degrees and a half, the Antarctic as many Degrees from the South Pole. The Eymologies of Arctick and Antarctic, has the like reason with what I said above concerning the Poles.

These lesser Circles make a division of the Globe into five Parts or Zones; one Torrid or Hot, two Frigid or Cold, and two Temperate; they are called Zones from ζώνη a Girdle or Band. The Torrid Zone is all that space of Earth between the two Tropicks: The two Frigid zones are enclosed, one within the Arctick, and t'other within the Antarctic Circle; and between the Torrid, and each Frigid, lie the two Temperate Zones, which do thereby partake of a more equal mixture of Heat and Cold.

As the Globe is made up of two parts, Earth, and Water, so each of these Elements have their parts and subdivisions: To begin with the Earth, it may most properly be divided first into Islands and Continents.

An Island is a Country, or portion of Land compassed about with Sea, or other Water; as Great Britain, Sicily, Candy, &c.

Continents are of two sorts: First a Continent properly so called, is a large quantity of Land having little or no Sea near it; as Muscovy, Poland, &c.

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The other sort of Continents, are those which are almost environed with Water, to which the name of Peninsula, or Chersonesus, is more fitly applied; such is Morea, the South part of Greece. Peninsula must be understood quasi penè and Insula almost an Island; and Chersonesus is taken from Χερσόνησος Terra, and νήσος Insula.

In Isthmus (from εἰσοινι to enter) is that space or Neck of Land, which joins a Peninsula to the Continent, and is called sometimes a Straight, though improperly.

A Promontory, quasi Mons in Mare prominens, now commonly styled Cape or Head, is a Hill, or Point of Land, stretching out into the Sea.

All the Water upon the Globe goes under the denomination of Seas, Lakes, and Rivers; but where the Sea is of a large extent, and not intermingled with Land, as between America and Africk, it is generally termed Ocean; and when a small part of the Sea is almost environed with Land, they commonly give it the name of Gulf, as the Red Sea, the Gulf of Venice, &c. and that narrow passage by which a Gulf is joyned to the Main Sea, is called a Straight: But a Gulf that is of no great compass, as six, seven, or eight Mile, is more properly styled a Bay or Creek; yet it is sometimes otherwise.

A Lake is a large place of a considerable depth, always full of Water, and compassed about with Land, not having any intercourse with the Sea, unless by a Subterranean passage, or by some River; as the Lake of Geneva between Switzerland and Savoy.

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A River is a stream of Water which has it's beginning from a Spring, or Lake, from whence it flows continually without intermission, and at last empties it self into the Sea.

Now to make a comparison of some parts of the Earth with others of the Water, you will find that the Description of a Continent resembles that of the Ocean ; and the Form of an Island, that of a Lake : A Peninsula in point of Figure is not unlike a Gulf ; and an Isthmus has the same relation to the former, as a Straight has to the latter.

Least any one should make use of Maps that are erroneous or defective ; this is to give notice, that the most exact Maps are those of *Sanson*, and *Du Val*, the two famous French Geographers ; unto which (as being the best) I have adapted this little Geography.

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INTRODUCTION
INTO
GEOGRAPHY.

CHAP. I.

Of the Earth in general.

GEOPGRAPHY is the Description of the Terrestrial Globe, represented by the Maps of Geography, which are the true plat-forms of it, and by the help thereof it is made easie to us. The Terrestrial Globe being round, cannot be represented in the Map of the Earth but by two Hemispheres; the one Eastern, and the other Western. To the end that you may know the Situation of the plaees in the Maps,

Maps, you must observe that the *North* is always on the top, (or at least should be so) the *South* at the bottom; the *East* on the right hand, the *West* on the left.

The *Terrestrial Globe* is divided into *Land* and *Water*: The *Land* is distinguished in the Maps by the places filled up, the *Sea* by the empty, and the *Rivers* by the small lines which go winding in and out through the *Land* towards the *Sea*, where at last they all end; the *Mountains* and *Hills* are easily known, being made like little *Mole-hills* or like small *Waves*, the *Forests* by small *Shrubs*, the *Rocks* and the *Banks of Sand* by little black specks pricked in the *Water*; and certain *shadows* or small *stroaks*, which one may see in the Maps all along between the *Sea* and *Land*, serve to mark the *Sea Coasts*, and to divide the *Land* from the *Water*.

The Division of the *Earth* ought to precede that of the *Water*, because it is the dwelling place of *Man*, and because the knowledge of it is more noble and necessary.

All the *Surface* of the habitable *Earth* is divided into four great parts, (which the *Vulgar* call *Worlds*, and the *Geographers* *Continents*) and into several *Islands* which lie up and down in the *Ocean*, or within narrow *Seas*, which make as it were a fifth part.

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CHAP. II.

Of the Continents.

TH E first *Continent*, which we inhabit, is called the Eastern Continent, but most commonly the *Ancient World*: It comprehends three parts, to wit, *Europe*, situated in the North-west part of this *Continent*; then *Asia*, which is the greatest and most Easterly part; and last of all *Africk*, which lies South-west from the other two.

The second *Continent*, which lies westerly from us, is called *America*, or the *New World*, and by the Merchants and Mariners, the *West Indies*, or the *little Indies*, supposed to be called anciently *Atlantis Insula*, the Isle of *Atlas*: It is divided into two parts, to wit *North America* or *Mexicana*, and *South America* or *Peruviana*.

The third *Continent*, which is the most Southerly part, is known to us by the name of *Magellanica*, or *Terra Incognita*,

The fourth is the most Northern *Continent*, called *Terra Arctica*, whereof we have so little knowledge, that we doubt yet

yet whether or no it is separated from America.

In the old World; first *Europe* is subdivided into eight great parts; or to make a more convenient division, one may add the *Brittish Isles*; and so divide it into nine parts; whereof three are towards the *North* and cold; three in the middle of *Europe* which are temperate; and three towards the *South* more hot; to which great parts add three small ones, interlaced between the others.

The three Northern parts are,

1. The *Brittish Isles*, which comprehend the Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*; the chief Towns are *London*, *Edenburg*, and *Dublin*.

2. *Scandinavia*, which includes the Kingdoms of *Swedeland*, *Denmark* (at first inhabited by the *Cimbri* or *Cimbrians*) and *Norway*; chief Towns, *Stockholm*, *Copenhagen*, and *Drunthem*.

3. Thirdly *Muscovy* or *Russia*, which with *Poland* in the time of the *Romans* was called *Sarmaria*; ch. T. *Mosco*, *Great Novogrod*, and *Archangel*.

The three parts of *Europe* which partake more equally of *North* and *South* are.

4. *France*, ch. T. *Paris*, *Lyons*, and *Rouen*.

5. The

5. The Empire of the *West*, or *Germany*, ch. T. *Vienna, Prague and Colen*,
6. *Poland*, ch. T. *Cracow, Warsaw; and Dantzick*.

The three Southern parts of *Europe* are,

7. *Spain*, ch. T. *Madrid, Sevil, and Lisbon in Portugal*.

8. *Italy*, ch. T. *Rome, Venice, and Naples*.

9. *Turky in Europe, or Greece*, ch. T. *Constantinople, (before Constantine the Emperour called Bizantium,) Adrianople; and Buda in Hungary*.

The three little parts of *Europe* interlaced between the great ones, and often comprehended under them are,

10. *The Low Countries, or the Seventeen Provinces, between France, Germany, and the Brittish Seas*, ch. T. *Amsterdam, Brussels, and Gaunt*.

11. *The Swizzerland Cantons and their Allies, between France, Italy, and Germany*, ch. T. *Bern, Basil, and Soloturn*.

12. *The Provinces tributary to the Turk*, ch. T. *Hermanstat in Transilvania, Jazy or Jaicka in Moldavia, Targowisko in Walachia, (all three lying between Turkey and Poland, and comprised within the bounds of the ancient Country of Dacia) and Kaffa in Little Tartary once*

once called *Scythia Taurica*, between *Pontus Euxinus* or the *Black Sea*, and *Muscovy*.

The most remarkable Mountains of Europe are, the *Riphæan Mountains* towards the North of *Muscovy*, now called *Stolp*; the *Carpathian Hills* now *Crapack*, between *Hungary* and *Poland*; the *Alps*, between *Italy*, *France*, and *Germany*; the *Apennine*, parting *Italy* down along through the middle of the whole length of it; the *Pyrenies*, which divide *Spain* from *France*; and Mount *Gibel*, anciently *Etna*, in the Isle of *Sicily*.

Asia is divided into twelve great parts, six of them Southern, and the other six Northern.

The six Southern parts, beginning with those that are next to Europe are,

1. *Turky* in *Asia*, ch. *T. Aleppo, Bagdat, Mosul, Jerusalem, Damascus, Scanderroon or Alexandretta, Erzerum, Bursa, and Smirna*. In this part of *Asia* were anciently the Countries of *Chaldea, Mesopotamia, Judæa, Phoenicia, Syria, Cilicia, Pamphilia, Phrygia*, with many others.

2. *Arabia*, ch. *T. Medina, Mecca, Ziden, Zibit, Aden and El-Catif*,

3. *Persia*, ch. *T. Ispahan, Ormuz, Schiras, Caswin, Ardevil, and Derbent*.

4. *The Indian Continent or the Empire of*

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of the Mogol, ch. T. *Agra, Delli, Bengala, Cambaia, Surate, and Labor.*

5. The two Peninsula's of the Indies, one on this side the River *Ganges*, and the other beyond, ch. T. *Goa, Golconda, and Narsinga* on this side the *Ganges*; and *Pegu, Sian, and Malacca* beyond.

6. *China*, ch. T. *Peking, Nanking, Quancheu, Queyang, Nanciang, and Macao.*

The six Northern parts of *Asia* are,

7. *Georgia*, situated on the North of *Turky*, which includes the ancient Country of *Colchos*, ch. T. *Kori or Goreden, Teflis, and Savatopoli.*

8. *Usbeck, Ziagathai, or Mavaralnabara*, on the North side of *Perſia*, ch. T. *Samarcand*, famous for the birth of *Tamerlane the Great, Bockora, and Cascar.*

9. *Turkeſtan, or Thebet*, on the East of *Ziagathay*, ch. T. *Thebet, and Chotan.*

10. *Tartary of the great Cham*, by some called *Cathay*, Northward from *China*, ch. T. *Muongheu heretofore Cambalu, Campion otherwise Tanguth, and Camul or Xamo.*

11. *Tartary Desart*, towards the North Sea, and *Muscovy*, ch. T. *Astracan upon the Wolga near the Caspian Sea, Cazan, and Bulgar.*

12. The true ancient *Tartary* called the *North*

North Tartary, above *Cathay*, and *Turquestain*, ch. T. *Chazan* or *Kaimach*, *Ciandu*, and *Tartar* in the North.

These five last parts are commonly comprehended under the name of *Great Tartary*, anciently *Scythia*.

Taurus is the chief Mountain in *Asia*, by the Greeks called *Ceraunius*; it passeth through most of the Countries in *Asia*, but under divers names: in the Western part of *Turkey* 'tis most properly called *Taurus*, more Northerly towards *Georgia*, 'tis named *Ararat*, again in the middle of *Persia*, *Taurus*; it takes the name of *Imaus* in *Tartary*, and between *Tartary* and the *Indies* 'tis called *Caucasus*, by which name the Mountains in *Georgia* are also called.

Africk which is the most Southerly Region of our *Continent*, is divided into twelve parts, whereof these six first compose the *Upper Africk* towards *Europe*, in time past *Libya*, and the six others makeup the *Lower Africk*, called before *Aethiopia*, situated towards the South.

Let us begin with the *Upper Africk* and see its divisions which are,

1. *Barbary*, which comprehends most of the Ancient *Mauritania*, ch. T. *Fez*, *Marocco*, *Tangier*, *Algier*, *Tunis*, and *Tripoli*.

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2. *Bildulgerid or Numidia*, ch. T. *Dara*, *Segelmessa*, and *Tesset*.
3. *Egypt*, ch. T. *Grand Cairo*, *Alexandria*, *Rosetta*, *Damiata*, *Suez or Calzem*, and *Cossir*.
4. *Zaara or the Desart*, ch. T. *Zuenziga*, *Targa or Zagbara*, and *Zanhaga*.
5. *The Land of the Blacks, or Nigritia*, ch. T. *Tombote*, *Genehoa*, *Gualata*, *Cano*, *Cassena*, *Cantozzi*, *Mandinga*, *Gago*, and *Guber*.
6. *Guinny*, ch. T. *Benin*, *Arda*, and *St. George of the Mine, or Mina*.
7. *Nubia*, ch. T. *Nubia*, *Dancala*, and *Jalac*.
8. *Congo*, ch. T. *St. Salvador*, *St. Paolo or Angola*, and *Dongo*.
9. *Abissinia*, ch. T. *Amara*, *Depsan*, *Cangan*, *Boxa*, *Fremona*, *Caxumo*, *Arquico*, *Doncala*, and *Suaquem*.
10. *Zanguebar*, ch. T. *Mozambick*, *Quiloa*, *Mombaza*, *Melinda*, *Brava*, and *Magadoxo*.
11. *Monomotopa*, ch. T. *Madragan* commonly called *Monomotopa*, *Zimbae* or *Massapa*, and *Burua*.
12. *Cafrieria*, or the Coast of the *Cafres*, ch. T. *Zofala*.

*Africk hath these Mountains following, viz. Mount *Atlas*, now more comonly called *Clares*, between *Barbary* and *Bil-**

dulgerid; Lune Mons, the Lunar Hills or the Mountains of the Moon, so called by reason of their height, lying between the Country of the Abissines, and Monomotopa: most Geographers are of the opinion that the River Nilus springs from these Mountains, yet (new discoveries being lately made) it is thought otherwise by some. Lastly the Mountains of Sierra Liona in Guinny.

America is also divided into twelve parts, whereof four lie towards the North, and eight towards the South, separated from one another by the Isthmus of Panama.

The four parts towards the North, which compose *North America* are,

1. *Canada or New France, ch. T. Quebec, Montreal, and Tadousack.*
2. *New Mexico, ch T. Sta. Fe or St. Faith, and New Granada.*
3. *New England, including part of Florida, (the rest being comprehended under New Spain) all Virginia, New Holland otherwise called New York, and New England comprised in it self; ch. T. Boston, New-Town or Cambridge, James-Town, New Plymouth, New York, and Charles-Town.*

4. *Mexico or New Spain, ch. T. Mexico, Compostella, Guadalajara, Val-*
la-

ladolid, Acapulco, St. Jago de Guatimala, Leon, Truxillo, and Merida.

The eight other parts make South America, viz.

5. *Castilla del Oro, ch. T. Panama, Porto-Belo, Carthagena, Sta. Martha, Coro, and Sta. Fe de Bogota.*

6. *Guyana, ch. T. Manoa or El Dorado, Ceperou or Fort Lewis, and Corou.*

7. *Peru, ch. T. Lima or Los Reies, Cusco, St. Francis, Arica, Potosi, and La Plata.*

8. *Brasil, ch. T. St. Salvador, Porto-Seguro, Spiritu Santo, St. Sebastian, St. Vincent, Olinda, Tamaraca, Potengi, and Maranhaon.*

9. *Paraguay comprehending La Plata, ch. T. The Assumption, Buenos Aires, and Sta. Fe.*

10. *Tucuman, ch. T. St. Jago del Estero, St. Miguel, and Cordova.*

11. *Chili, ch. T. St. Jago, the Conception, and Baldivia.*

12, *Magellanica; the chief Town (if it may be called a Town) is St. Philip, otherwise nick-named Port-Famine.*

As for the Mountains in this part of the Earth, the *Andes* in Peru, between *Tucuman* and *Chili*, and in *Magellanica*, are the most famous of *America*, and the only Mountains worth taking notice of in this small Treatise.

CHAP. III.

Of the Islands.

THE most famous Islands round about the World, are either about our Continent or America. Those of our Continent are of Europe, Asia, or Africk.

The Islands of Europe are either in the Ocean, as *Great Britain, Ireland, and Island, anciently Thule*; or

In the Mediterranean Sea, as *Sicily, Candy, (which of old was called Creet) and Sardinia*; or

In the Baltick Sea, as *Zeeland, Fuien or Funen, and Rugen*.

The Isles of Asia are divided into these eight parts following, viz.

1. The Japan Islands.
2. The Islands of China.
3. The Philippine Islands.
4. The Molucco Islands.
5. The Islands of the Sound.
6. The Isle of Zeilan.
7. The Maldivie Islands.
8. The Isle of Cyprus.

The African Islands make six divisions or parts; viz.

1. The Island of Madagascar, or St. Lawrence.
- 2.

2. The Isles of St. Helena, the Ascension, the Isle of St. Thomas under the Equinoctial Line, with many of less note up and down in the *Aethiopian Sea*.

3. The Isles of Cape Verd, or (as heretofore) the *Hesperian Isles*.

4. The *Canary* (anciently *Fortunate*) Islands.

5. The Islands of *Madera*.

6. The Isle of *Malta*, with some lesser Islands adjacent to it.

The Islands of *America* are also divided into six parts; *viz.*

1. The Isles *Azores*, or *Terceran Islands*, which some make to belong to *Africk*.

2. The Isles of *New-found Land*.

3. The Isles of the *Antilles*, or the *Antego Islands*.

4. The great Island of *Califuria*.

5. The Isles of *New Guinny*, or of the *Pacific Ocean*.

6. The *Magellanick Islands*, by the *Straight of Magellan*.

The *Magellanick Continent*, and *Terra Arctica* shall not be spoken of here, being not yet fully discovered.

C H A P. I V.

Of the Seas, Gulfs, Straights, Lakes
and Rivers.

THE Water which doth incompass or separate the parts of the Terrestrial Globe are divided into *Seas, Gulfs, Straights, Lakes, and Rivers.*

The great Sea which environs our *Continent*, is called the *Ocean*, which is divided into four parts.

1. The *Northern Ocean*, called the *Frozen*, and in time past the *Scythian Sea*, which comprehends the *Sea of Tartary*, of *Muscovy*, and of *Scandinavia*.

2. The *Western or Atlantick Ocean*; this contains the *Seas of Great Britain, France and Spain*, with the *Sea of the Canaries*, and of *Guinny*.

3. The *Southern Ocean or Ethiopian*, comprehends the *Seas of Congo or Angola, of Casfria, and that of Zanguebar*.

4. The *Eastern, Oriental or Indian Ocean* includes the *Arabian Sea, the Persian, the Indian, and the Sea of China*.

The great Sea about *America* is divided into the *North Sea, the South or Pacifick Sea*

Sea, and the Sea of *Magellanica*.

1. The *North Sea* is divided into three parts, according to the Countries adjacent; viz. the *Sea of Canada* or *New France*, the *Mexican Sea* or the *Sea of New Spain*, and the *Sea of Brasil*.

2. The *Pacifick Sea* comprehends in its full extent, the Seas of *Peru*, of *New Mexico*, and the *Archipelago of St. Lazarus*, towards *China* and the *East Indies*.

3. The *Magellanick Sea* waters all the coast of *Terra Magellanica*, within the compass of which is included the Seas of *Paraguay*, *Magellanica*, and *Chili*.

But leaving these exact subdivisions of the Seas; this you must observe, that the Seas always (or most commonly) borrow the names of the adjacent Countries; so that he who understands the division of the Maritime States, and of the Islands, knows for the most part the names of the Seas.

The three most famous Gulfs of our *Continent*, which for their greatness are called Seas, are the *Mediterranean Sea* between *Europe* and *Africk*; the *Baltick Sea* between *Sweden*, *Germany* and *Poland*; and the *Red Sea* between *Asia* and *Africk*.

The three Gulfs of *America* are, the *Gulf of Mexico* between *Mexico* and

Florida; Hudsons Gulf or Bay North-Westward from Canada; and the Gulf of La Plata in Paraguay.

The three most famous Straights of the World, are the Straights of *Gibraltar* (& the *Nè plus ultra* of the Ancients) between Europe and Africk, this joins the Mediterranean Sea to the Ocean; the Straights of *Magellan* between America and *Terra Magellanica*; and the Straights of *Anian* between our Continent and the Land of *Jesso*.

The three most considerable Lakes round about the *Terrestrial Globe* are,

1. In *Asia* on the North side of *Persia*, the *Caspian Lake* or *Sea*, otherwise called the *Sā of Kilan*, or of *Sala*.

2. The *Lake Parima* under the *Equator*, in *Guyana*.

3. The *Lake* called the *Fresh-water Sea* in *Canada*.

The most famous Rivers in the World are, in *Europe* nine; the *Thames* in *England*, *Tornia* in *Scandinavia*, *Wolga* in *Muscovy*, the *Loire* in *France*, the *Rhine* in *Germany*, the *Weyself* or *Wistule* in *Poland*, the *River Tagus* now *Taio* in *Spain*, *Po* in *Italy*, and the *Danow* or *Danube* in *Turky* in *Europe*.

In *Asia* twelve; *Euphrates*, and *Tigris* in *Turky* in *Asia*; *Indus* or *Sind*, *Ganges*, the

the River of Pegu, and Menan in India; Kiang, and Hoang or Caramoran in China; Ghammas, Jibun or Balch, anciently Oxus, Ardock or Alsagsh, in time past Jaxartes, and Obius in Great Tartary.

Six in Africk, viz. Nile in Abissinia, and in Egypt, Niger in Nigritia, Ghir in Zaara, the Zair in Congo, Zambeza, and Spiritu Santo, in Monomotopa and Cafreria.

In America there are also six; the River of St. Laurence in Canada, Paria or Orenoke between Castilla del Oro, and Guyana, the River of the Amazons, otherwise Orelhava in Peru, that of St. Francis in Brasil, the River Parana in Paraguay, and that of La Plata in the same Country, the largest River in the World, the mouth of which is not unfitly stiled a Gulf.

CHAP. V.

Of Europe in general.

ALL our design in this little *Compendium of Geography* is, to take particular care to describe Europe, the knowledge whereof is most necessary for us.

Although Europe gives place to Asia,

Africk, and America, for greatness and extent, nevertheless it's infinite number of advantages render it, without contradiction, the most considerable part of the inhabitable World. For if we consider the situation of it, we shall find that (lying in the middle of the Temperate Zone) the Countries of this part of the World are exceedingly more fertile, and fuller of People than those of the other three. Moreover it is to be observed, that through the natural situation of the Countries of *Europe*, the Inhabitants have great trading one among another by the means of the Seas, Straights, and Gulfs which belong to it, and by the convenience of a great number of Rivers which run through all parts of it; so that by their Voyages, Navigation, Trade, and their frequent Wars, they are become the most expert People in the World, and so warlike, that they have in their hands the Sovereignty of the other parts of the Earth. Witness the Conquests of the *Grecians* and *Romans* in old times, and the victorious Navigations in this Age, by which the *Spaniards*, the *English*, the *French*, and the *Hollanders* have added what was wanting to their own felicity, by the spoils of foreign Nations that they have overcome. Besides, *Europe* receives

a greater advantage by the profession of the Gospel of JESUS CHRIST, whose light seems to have been retracted from the other parts of the world, that it might shine brighter, and more gloriously in Europe. Again, the Arts and Sciences, the Policy, Strength, and Magnificence of the Cities, the excellent structure of all the Buildings, the courage and wise conduct of the Inhabitants in their Wars and Voyages, whether by Sea or Land; in a word, the wonderful industry of the Europeans in all sorts of rare works, makes them to be esteemed infinitely above all the People in the other parts of the Earth.

We divided Europe in the beginning into nine parts, including the *British Islands*: but afterwards we added thereto three more, viz. the *Low Countries* contiguous to France, on the North-East; the Republick of Switzerland and their Allies, on the East side: And the Provinces tributary to the Turk on the South side of Poland; with Little Tartary nigh the *Pontus Euxinus*, or the *Black Sea*:

The Method of Geographers who place the *North* on the top of their Maps, obliges us to begin with the three Northern parts, all three different Countries; the first consisting of the *British Isles*; the second of the Peninsula of *Scandinavia*;

and

and the third of Muscovy, which is the greatest part of the Continent in Europe. Next we will describe the three middle parts which are, France, Germany, and Poland, all three alike and take up the rest of the Continent; yet their situation shews, that France is somewhat more temperate than Germany and Poland, which lie higher towards the North, where the Winters are very long and sharp. We shall speak next of the three Southern parts, which are Peninsula's divided from one another, but have a great traffick by Sea with the other parts of the World: and lastly we will end this Treatise by the Explication of the Low Countries, the Swizzerland Cantons, and the Provinces tributary to the Turk, which being the least Countries in Europe, shall be explained last of all, although they are situated among the rest.

There are three principal Languages in Europe, viz. Latin corrupt, spoken in Italy, France, and Spain; Dutch, in Germany Scandinavia, and the Britiſh Isles; and in Poland, Muscovy, and Turkey in Europe, they make use of the Sclavonian Tongue; but all under divers Idioms. Again, the Latin Tongue is spoken generally where the Roman Catholick Religion is professed; and where they speake Dutch

Dutch, they are for the most part **Protestants**; the *Roman Catholick Religion* is professed in *Poland*, *Muscovy* allows all sorts of Religions, and the *Mahometan Religion* reigns in *Turky*.

CHAP. VI.

Of the British Isles.

THE Kingdom of *England*, or the *British Isles*, make the first of the three Northern parts of *Europe*, seated in the Western Ocean, nigh *France*, *Germany*, and the *Low Countries*, and not very far from *Scandinavia*, and *Spain*.

The Inhabitants of the Isle of *Great Britain* (which gives its name to all the lesser Islands) are, as some think, descended from the *Trojans*, who entred this Island under the Conduct of *Brute*, and laid the first foundations of *London*, calling it *New Troy*; afterwards it was named *Augusta Trinobantum*, and lastly *London*: but others say the *Britains* had their name from the Word *Brith*, which signifies stained or painted, (or rather the name of the Paint) by reason of a custom they took to paint their Skins all over, and of several

several Colours that they might thereby the more terrifie their Enemies ; whence also the *Romans* called the People of *Scot-land Pitti*, from their painted Skins. *Great Britain* was called also once *Albion*, *ab albis rupibus*, and is divided into two parts, both of them Kingdoms, viz. *England*, and *Scotland*, which together with the Isle and Kingdom of *Ireland*, and an innumerable company of lesser Islands in the *British Seas*, are now under the Protection, and Government of our most gracious and redoubted Soverain, **KING CHARLES** the second.

There were several Tribes of People who inhabited anciently these Islands ; the most famous of them (for instance, in *Eng-land*) were the *Cantij*, the *Trinobantes*, the *Brigantes*, and the *Silures*, &c. who were all governed by their Princes, but afterwards all subdued by the *Romans*, except the Northern part of the Island.

The *Saxons* were the next that possessed themselves of the South part of *Britain*, with whom came the *Angli*, Neighbours to the *Saxons*, out of the North of *Germany* ; whence it was called *England*, and the Inhabitants *English*.

These *Saxons* divided it into fifteen Kingdoms ; not including the Principality of *Wales* ; whether most part of the *Britains*,

Britains, being driven by them out of *England*, retired: but now these eight Provinces which compose *England*, and *Wales*, are divided into fifty two Shires. Of these eight Provinces then (according as they lie from *London*, the Metropolis of all *England*) two are in the North of *England*, *Northumberland*, and *Mercia*; two in the South, *Kent*, and *Sussex*; two lie towards the East, *Eſsex*, and the Province of the *East-Angles*; and two towards the West, *Wefſex*, and *Wales*.

The two North parts are,

1. *Northumberland*, in which are the Shires called *Yorkshire*, *Lancashire*, *Westmorland*, *Cumberland*, *Durham*, and *Northumberland*; the Chief Towns of this Province are, *York*, *Durham*, *Newcastle*, *Carlisle*, *Barwick*, *Lancaster*, and *Hull*.

2. *Mercia*, wherein are these following Shires; *Oxfordshire*, *Glocestershire*, *Buckinghamshire*, *Bedfordshire*, *Huntingtonshire*, *Northamptonshire*, *Rutlandshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Warwickshire*, *Worcestershire*, *Herefordshire*, *Monmouthshire*, *Shropshire*, *Cheshire*, *Staffordshire*, *Darbyshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, and *Lincolnshire*; the Chief Towns are, *Oxford*, *Chester*, *Glocester*, *Lincoln*, *Worcester*, *Hereford*, *Coventry*, *Peterborow*, and *Lichfield*.

The

The two South Provinces are,

3. Kent, being but one single Shire or County, ch. T. Canterbury, Rochester, and Dover.

4. Sussex, containing the Shires or Counties of *Sussex*, and *Surrey*, ch. T. Chichester, Rye, Hastings, and Lewes.

The two Eastern Provinces are,

5. Essex, which comprehends under it Middlesex, Essex, and Hertfordshire, ch. T. London the Metropolis of England, which (all things considered) may be said to be the chief City in the World ; then Colchester, Hartford, and St. Albans.

6. East Angles, comprehending Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire, ch. T. Norwich, Cambridge, Ipswich, Yarmouth, and Ely.

The two Western Provinces are,

7. Westsex, under which is comprehended Somersetshire, Hampshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, Wiltshire, and Berkshire, ch. T. Bristol, Bath, Wells, Winchester, Southampton, Exeter, Plymouth, Salisbury, and Windsor.

8. Wales, which includes these twelve Shires following; Pembrokeshire, Caermarthensh. Glamorgansh. Brecknocksh. Radnorsh. Cardigansh. Montgomerysh. Merionethsh. Denbighsh. Flintsh. Caernarvonsh. and the Isle of

of Anglesey, ch, T. Pembroke, St. Davids, Cardiff, Landaff, Denbigh, S. Asaph, Montgomery, and Caernarvon.

Scotland was formerly called *Caledonia*; afterwards comprehended under the name of *Great Britain*, as at present; but once it received the name of *Little Britain* in comparison of *England*, which was then properly *Great Britain*. It is the most Northern part of this Island, and contains thirty five Shires or Counties, viz. fourteen beyond the River Tay, which make up the ancient Kingdom of the *Scots*, whose King dwelt at *Dunstaffag*; and twenty one on this side the River Tay, where was the Kingdom of the *Picts*, the Kings Seat being at *Abernethy*; but these two Towns are now ruined.

The chief Towns on this side the River Tay in *South Scotland*, are *Edenburg*, *Leith*, *Glascow*, *St. Andrews*, *Sterling*, and *Dunbriton*.

North Scotland, or the habitation of the ancient *Scots*: the chief Towns are *Aberdeen*, *Perth*, *Dundee*, and *Dornock*.

I shall not trouble the Readers Memory with the names of each particular County of *Scotland*, nor those of *Ireland*, (which I am now going to speak of) as not being of such moment.

The

The Kingdom and Isle of *Ireland* was anciently called *Ierna*, and sometimes *Iverna*; from the latter *Hibernia* seems to be derived, by which name it was known in the time of the Romans; and from *Ierna* (as it is generally believed) comes *Erynn*, so called by the Natives at this day.

It is now divided into five Provinces, which were formerly Kingdoms, viz.

1. *Lemster*, in which are nine Counties ch. T. *Dublin*, *Wexford*, and *Kilkenny*.

2. *Meath*, in which are three Counties ch. T. *Molingar*; this Province by reason of its small extent is commonly comprehended under *Lemster*.

3. *Ulster*, which contains ten Counties ch. T. *Armagh*, *Drogdagh*, and *London-derry*.

4. *Connaught*, which has six Counties ch. T. *Galway*, *Kilaloe*, and *Athlone*.

5. *Munster*, under which is also comprehended six Counties, ch. T. *Waterford*, *Limerick*, and *Cork*.

The most considerable Islands nigh the Coasts of Great Britain, and Ireland, which go under the name of *British Isles*, are divided into nine parts, whereof three are in the Channel, viz. the Isles of *Wight*, *Jersey*, and *Garnsey*; which two last are near the Coast of France.

Three

Three lie Westward in the *Irish Sea*, viz. the *Sorlings*, or *Silly Islands*, the *Isle of Man*, and the *Western Isles* nigh *Scotland*, called the *Hebrides*, or *Inch-galles*.

The three last are towards the *North*, viz. the *Orcades* or *Isles of Orkney*, the *the Isles of Hetland* or *Shetland*, and the *Fair Islands* or *Isles of Fero*, now belonging to the King of *Denmark*.

The chief Rivers are, the *Thames*, *Severn*, and *Trent*, in *England*; *Tay*, in *Scotland*; and *Shannon*, in *Ireland*.

CHAP. VII.

Of Scandinavia.

Scandinavia is the second of the three *North parts of Europe*, joining to *Germany*, *Poland*, and *Muscovy*; it includes three Kingdoms under two States; viz. the State of *Denmark*, and that of *Sweden*.

The State of *Denmark*, contains two Kingdoms, viz. *Denmark*, and *Norway*.

Denmark consists of three parts; to wit *Jutland*, which is a great Peninsula or

or *Chersonesus*, annexed to Germany, and formerly called the *Cimbrick Chersonesus*: the Isles of the *Baltick Sea* and the Islands and Countries in the *North Sea*.

Jutland (so called from the *Jute*, heretofore the Inhabitants of this Country) is divided into *South Jutland* and *North Jutland*.

South Jutland comprehends two Dukedoms,

1. The Dukedom of *Holsatia* or *Holsten* (this is counted part of Germany, included within the Circuit or Circle of the lower *Saxony*, and depending on the Empire; which we should not describe in this place but that it belongs to the King of Denmark:) The chief Towns are *Rendsburg*, *Kiel*, and *Gluckstad*.

2. The Dukedom of *Sleswick*, ch. T. *Sleswick*, with the Castle of *Gottorp*, *Tonnirgen*, and *Flendsburg*.

North Jutland includes four Lutheran Diocesses, which are.

1. The Diocese of *Rypen*, ch. T. *Rypen*
2. That of *Arhusen*, ch. T. *Arhusen*.
3. The Diocese of *Wiburg*, ch. T. *Wiburg*.

Fourthly and lastly that of *Alburg*, ch. T. *Alburg*, and *Scagen* towards the North Cape of Denmark, which is famous for its frequent Shipwracks.

The

The most remarkable Islands of the
Baltick Sea are,

First, the Isle of *Zeeland*, of old called
Codanonia, ch. T. *Copenhagen*, *Roschild*,
and *Helsenore*, with the Castle of *Cronem-
berg*.

Secondly the Isle of *Fuien* or *Funen*,
ch. T. *Odensee*, *Middelfurt*, and *Niburg*.

The three passages or Straights of the
Baltick Sea (heretofore *Sinus Codanus*)
are, the *Sound* between *Zeeland* and *Scho-
nen*, the *Belt* between *Zeeland* and *Funen*,
and *Middelfurt Sound* between *Funen* and
Gutland.

The Islands and Countries in the
Northern Sea, which depend upon the
Kingdom of *Denmark* are,

1. A great part of the Isle of *Island*,
ch. T. *Hola*, a Bishoprick.
2. The *Fair Islands*, ch. T. *Strom*.
3. *Greenland*, ch. T. *Bearford*.

The Kingdom of *Norway*, which takes
up the Western part of *Scandinavia*, is
divided into five Governments or Pro-
vinces, viz.

1. The Government of *Bahus*, which
belongs to the *Swedes* since the treaty at
Roschild, ch. T. *Bahus* and *Marstrand*.
2. That of *Agger*, ch. T. *Agger*, *Opslo*,
and *Frederickstad*.
3. That of *Bergen*, ch. T. *Berg* or
Ber-

Bergen, the residence of the Viceroy.

4. The Government of *Drunthem*, ch. T. *Drunthem*, heretofore *Nidrosia*, the Seat of the ancient Kings of *Norway*.

5. And lastly that of *Wardbus*, ch. T. *Wardbus*, nigh the *North Kin or Cape*.

The Kingdom of *Swedeland* or *Sweden* comprehends seven parts, which are,

1. The coast of *Schonen*, comprehending *Halland*, *Schonen*, and *Bleking*, all which go under the name of *South Gothland*, ch. T. *Lunden*, *Malmugen*, *Landkroon*, and *Christianstad*.

2. The *North* part of *Gothland* is divided into *Ostro Gothland*, and *Westro Gothland*, ch. T. *Calmar*, *Gottemburg* or *Gothburg*, and *Linkopen*.

3. *Sweden*, containing eight or nine little Provinces, ch. T. *Stockholm*, *Upsal*, and *Nikopen*.

4. *Laponia* otherwise *Lapland* is divided into five Regions or Territories, viz. *Uma*, *Pitha*, *Lula*, *Tornia*, and *Kimi* or *Lapmark*, with the Towns of the same name, whereof *Tornia* is of most importance.

5. The great Province of *Finland*, subdivided into several small Provinces, ch. T. *Abo*, *Wiburg*, and *Raseburg*.

6. *Ingria*, ch. T. *Noteburg*, and *Juan negrod*.

7. Livonia, ch. T. Riga, Derpt, and Revel.

The Crown of Swedeland is also possessed of several Islands in the Baltick Sea; and in Germany the Dukedom of Pomeren, Bremen, and Ferden, the town of Wismar, and the Isle of Rugen.

Tornia, and Kimi, in the North Provinces of Swedeland, are the most considerable Rivers of Scandinavia.

CHAP: VIII.

Of Muscovy.

Muscovy or Russia, is the most Northern, and most rude and illiterate Country of all the parts of Europe, but above six times bigger than all the British Isles.

This Empire contains the three Kingdoms of Cazan, Bulgar, and Astracan, in Tartary Desart, with the Cities of the same name; and above thirty Provinces, with several distinct sorts of People who live by Horda's or Companies

The twelve principal Towns, are Mosco, Wolodimer, Great Novogrod, Archangel, St. Nicholas, Plescow, Rhezan Oustioug,

Oustioug, Worotin, Little Novogrod, Vologda, and Bielizero.

The principal Rivers are, the *Wolga, Dwina, and Tanais or Don.*

This is enough of a Country where none go to travel, neither do the Inhabitants (who are all Slaves) go out of it without an express leave from the Czar, who does not very often grant their request in that.

CHAP. IX.

Of France.

THE Kingdom of *France* in time past was named *Gaule*, containing a larger extent than at present, and was divided into *Gallia Belgica, Gallia Celtica, Aquitania, and Gallia Narbonensis*. It is the first and most Westerly of the three parts of *Europe*, which are situated between the North and South Countries: It lies nigh *England*, being separated from us but by our *Channel*, and the *Pas de Calais*, (as the French call it) a narrow passage not above eighteen Mile over.

The modern division of *France* according to the best Authors, and Geographers,

phers, is into twelve general Governments; to which we will add four new Governments, the late conquests of the French King.

Four of these sixteen Governments are towards the North, and on this side the *Loire*; four are in the middle of *France*, and on each side the *Loire*; four more are Southern, and beyond this River; and the four last lie Eastward towards *Germany*.

I will not go about to subdivide the Governments which contain but one Province; only (that I may not overcharge the Readers memory) I will set down the three principal Towns in them, and in the Governments where there are more than one Province, we will take notice of the chief Town of each one.

The four Northern Governments are,

1. *Picardy*, situated upon the *Channel* of the *British Seas*, ch. T. *Amiens*, *Abbeville*, and *Calais*.

2. *Normandy*, situated on the *Channel*, and divided into *High and Low Normandy*, ch. T. *Rouen*, *Caen*, and *Alesson*.

3. The *Isle of France*, situated between the *River Seyne*, the *Marne*, and the *Oyse*, which makes as it were an *Isle of it*, ch. T. *Paris*, *St. Denis*, and *Melun*.

4. *Champaigne*, situated on the *East* of the *Isle of France*, ch. *Troys, Rheims, and Chalons upon Marne*.

The four Governments in the middle of *France*, upon the *Loire* are,

5. *Bretaigne*, situated towards the *Ocean*, and divided into Upper and Lower *Bretaigne*; the chief Towns are *Rennes, Nantes, and Brest*.

6. The Government of *Orleanois*, subdivided into nine little Provinces, whereof two lie on the *North* side of the *Loire*, viz. *Maine*, ch. *Mans*; and *Perche*, ch. *T. Nogent*. Four upon the *Loire*, to wit; *Anjou*, ch. *T. Angers*; *Touraine*, ch. *T. Tours*; *Beauce*, ch. *T. Orleans*; and *Nivernois*, ch. *T. Nevers*. And three Provinces on the *South* side of the *Loire*: *Poitou*, ch. *T. Poictiers*; *Angoumois*, ch. *T. Angouleme*; and *Berry*, ch. *T. Bourges*.

7. The Dutchy of *Burgundy*, with *Bress*, ch. *T. Dijon*, *Autun*, *Chalons*, upon *Saone*; and *Bourg in Bress*.

8. The Government of *Lyonnaise*, subdivided into four little Provinces, viz: *Lyonnaise*, properly taken, ch. *T. Lyons*; *Bourbonnois*, ch. *T. Moulins*; *Auvergn*, ch. *T. Clermont*; *La Marche*, ch. *T. Gueret*.

The four Southern Governments of *France* are,

9. The Government of *Guenn and Gas-*

Gascony situated on the Ocean, and on each side the River **Garonn**, cannot be divided more exactly than into eight Provinces, whereof three lie Northward from the **Garonn**, viz. **Saintonge**, ch. T. **Saintes**; **Perigord**, ch. T. **Perigueux**; and **Limosin**, ch. T. **Limoges**. Three about the **Garonn**, and the River **Lot** which falls into it; to wit; **Guienn** properly taken, ch. T. **Bourdeaux**; **Quercy**, ch. T. **Cahors**; and **Rouergue**, ch. T. **Rhodes**. And two on the *South* side the River, viz. The great Province of **Gascony**, ch. T. **Auch**; and the little Province of **Bearn**, ch. T. **Pau**.

10. **Languedock** situated on the **Mediterranean Sea**, is divided into **High** and **Low Languedock**, and **Cevennes**, ch. T. **Toulouse**, **Narbonn**, **Mompellier**; and **Viviers** in **Cevennes**. One may include under the general Government of **Languedock**, the County of **Roussillon**, ch. T. **Perpignan**.

11. **Dauphiny**, situated towards **Italy** ch. T. **Grenoble**, **Vienn**, and **Valence**; to which one may add **Pignerol** which serves as a Gate for the French to enter into **Italy**.

12. **Provence**, which lies upon the **Mediterranean Sea**, whereof the chief Towns are, **Aix**, **Marseilles**, and **Toulon**.

The four new Eastern Governments of
C 2 France

France lie towards Germany, watered with the Scheld, the *Lis*, the *Meuse*, and the *Rhine*; and are,

13. The Catholick *Low Countries* belonging to France, or French *Netherlands*, ch. T. *Lille*, and *Dunkirk* in the County of *Flanders*; *Arras* in *Artois*; *Valenciennes* in *Haynault*; *Cambray* in *Cambresis*; and *Montmedy* in *Luxemburg*.

14. *Lorain*, ch. T. *Nancy*, *Metz*, and *Verdun*.

15. *Alsatia* or *Alsace*, divided into Upper and Lower, ch. T. *Strasburg*, *Bri-sack*, and *Friburg*; it is almost all in the hands of the French.

16. The County of *Burgundy*, vulgarly called the *Franche* or *Free County*, ch. T. *Bezanson*, *Dol*, and *Salins*. One might add thereto the County of *Monbelliard*, ch. T. *Monbelliard* belonging to a Prince of the house of *Wirtenberg*.

The four most famous Rivers in France are, the *Loire*, the *Seyne*, the *Garonne*, and the *Rhone*.

C H A P. X.

Of Germany.

Germany (under which name also, was included anciently the United Provinces, Denmark, part of Poland, and as some say, Sweden, and Norway) makes one of the nine parts of Europe; and directly situated in the middle of the other eight.

It is now of less extent by much than it was formerly, but yet comprehends a great number of different Soverainties which compose the Empire of the West, and which depend on the Emperour, who is the chief Head of all the Princes that have shares in this great Country.

We will then divide Germany into Western Germany, about the Rhine towards France and the Ocean; into Southern, about the Danube towards Italy and Hungary; into Eastern Germany comprehending the State of Bohemia towards Poland; and into Northern, about the River Elbe and Oder towards the Baltic Sea.

Western Germany is subdivided into six great parts, whereof the most part con-

tain many little Provinces.

Three of these parts are upon the *Rhine*, and three on the *East* of the *Rhine*.

The three parts situated on the *Rhine* are,

1. The States of *Cleves*, *Juliers*, and the Bishoprick of *Liege*, ch. T. of the same name.

2. The three Electoral Archbischopricks of the Empire, viz. That of *Colen*, ch. T. *Colen*, and *Bonn*; of *Treves* or *Triers*, ch. T. *Treves*, and *Coblenz*; and that of *Mentz*, ch. T. *Mentz*, and *Aschaffenburg*.

3. The Electoral *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, ch. T. *Heidelberg*, *Worins*, and *Spiere*.

The three parts of *Germany*, situated on the *East* side of the *Rhine* are,

4. *Westphalia*, subdivided into many little States, ch. T. *Munster*, *Osnaburg*, and *Paderborn*.

5. *Hessen*, comprehending *Weteravia* or *Weteraw*, and the Abbey of *Fuld*, ch. T. *Cassel*, *Darmstad*, and *Fuld*.

6. *Franconia*, ch. T. *Francfort*, *Norimberg*, and *Wirtzburg*.

Southern *Germany* about the *Danube*, is subdivided into nine parts besides several small divisions.

Three

Three of these parts or Provinces are towards the Head of the River *Danube*, viz.

1. *Suevia, or Schwaben*, ch. T. *Augsburg, Ulm, and Constance*.
2. The Dutchy of *Wirtenberg*, ch. T. *Stuttgart, Tubingen, and Wirtenberg*.
3. *Brisgow*, ch. T. *Friburg*, now belonging to the French Government of *Alsace*; *Rotweil, and Eflingen*.

The three parts following lie higher upon the *Danube*, and are,

4. The Palatinate of *Bavaria*, or the Upper Palatinate on the North side of the *Danube*, ch. T. *Amberg, Newburg, and Aichstad*.

5. The Electoral Duchy of *Bavaria*, with the Archbischoprick of *Salzburg*. ch. T. *Munchen, Ratisbon, and Salzburg*.

6. The County of *Tirole*, with the Archduchy of *Inspruck* and the Territories adjacent, ch. T. *Inspruck, Trent, and Brixen*.

The three last parts of Southern Germany lie yet further up the *Danube*, and are,

7. The Archduchy of *Austria*, ch. T. *Vienna, Lintz, and Cremz*.

8. The Hereditary Provinces which are *Stiria*, ch. T. *Gratz*; *Carinthia*, ch. T. *Clagensfurt*; *Carniola*, ch. T.

Lauback, with the only Imperial Haven of *Triest*; The County of *Cilly*, ch. T. *Cilly*; and the Marquisate of *Windes* or *Windisch Mark*, ch. T. *Metling*.

9. Imperial *Hungary*. ch. T. *Presburg*, *Komora*, and *Raab* or *Zavarin*.

The Eastern or *Bohemian Germany* towards *Poland* comprehends four parts, whereof the three last depend upon the Kingdom of *Bohemia* which is the first and principal part of them all.

1. The Kingdom of *Bohemia*, ch. T. *Prague*, *Kuttenberg*, and *Egra*.

2. The Marquisate of *Moravia*, ch. T. *Olmutz*, *Brinn*, and *Newstad*.

3. The Duchy of *Silesia*. ch. T. *Breslau*, *Gros Glogaw*, and *Lignitz*.

4. The Marquisate of *Lusatia*, now under the jurisdiction of the Duke of *Saxony*, ch. T. *Bautzen*, *Gorlitz* and *Zittow*.

Northern *Germany*, about the *Elbe* and *Oder* towards the *Baltick Sea*, is divided into the Upper and Lower *Saxony*.

Upper *Saxony* comprehends three parts, viz.

1. The Electorship of *Saxony* properly taken, with *Misnia*, and *Turingia*, ch. T. *Dresden* in *Misnia*, *Wittenberg* in *Saxony*, and *Erfurt*, in *Turingia*.

2. The Electoral Marquisate of *Brandenburg*,

burg, divided into the Old, the New, and the Middle Marquisate, ch. T. Berlin, Francfort upon Oder, and Brandenburg.

3. Pomerania or Pomeren, ch. T. Stetin, Stralzund, and Colberg.

Lower Saxony comprehends likewise three great parts, subdivided again into several others, viz.

1. The Dukedoms of Lunenburg, and Brunswick, ch. T. Wolfenbuttel, Zell, and Hannover.

2. The States of Bremen, Ferden, Minden, and Oldenburg, ch. T. of the same name.

3. Mecklenburg, ch. T. Swerin, Wismar, and Gustrow.

I shall not make mention here of the Dutchy of Holsten, although it be part of Germany, having spoken of it before in the description of Jutland. It sufficeth to observe the two famous Imperial Hans-Towns, Hamburg and Lubeck, which live under the form of Common-wealths.

The five chief Rivers of Germany are, the Rhine, the Danube, (called long since Ister) the Elbe, the Oder, and the Weser:

CHAP. XI.

Of Poland.

THE Elective Kingdom of *Poland* is the most Easterly of the three middle parts of *Europe*: It lies Eastward from *Germany*; on the North of *Hungary*, *Transilvania*, and *Moldavia*; and South-westward from *Muscovy*.

It comprehends two States; that of true *Poland* with the Provinces annexed thereto, and the great Duchy of *Lithuania* with its dependances, which is now united to the Crown of *Poland*.

We will divide the true *Poland* into nine great Provinces, and *Lithuania* into three, after having first considered that this State is watered by four great Rivers. The *Wistule*, the *Boristhenes* or *Nieper*, the *Niemen*, and the *Niester* which divides *Poland* from *Moldavia*.

The nine great Provinces of *Poland* are,

1. The Province of *Poland*, divided into the Lesser or Upper *Poland*, wherein are these chief Towns, *Cracow*, *Sandomir*, and *Lublin*; and into the Greater or Lower *Poland*, ch. T. *Gnesna* or *Gniesen*,

Gniesen, Posnan or Posen, and Kalisz.

2. Prussia, part belonging to Poland, ch. T. Dantzick, Marienburg, and Culm; and part to Brandenburg, ch. T. Koningsberg, Elbing, and Memel.

3. The Duchy of Curland, the Prince whereof owes fealty to the Crown of Poland, ch. T. Mittaw, and Goldingen.

4. Mazovia, ch. T. Warsaw, and Czersk.

5. Polachia or Podelassia, ch. T. Bielsko.

6. Little Russia or Black Russia, (to distinguish it from Muscovy, which is sometimes called Great or White Russia) ch. T. Leopol otherwise Lewenburg, Halicz, and Zamoski.

7. Podolia, where is Kaminieck, Bracław or Bratzlaw, and Bar.

8. Volhinia, whereof the ch. T. are Kiow, and Lutzko.

9. Ukraine, generally included within the limits of Volhinia, ch. T. Czirkassi.

Moreover Lithuania contains three parts, viz.

1. The great Duchy of Lithuania, ch. T. Wilna, Witepski, and Novogrodeck.

2. Samogitia, ch. T. Rosnia.

3. The Palatinates or Dukedoms of Smolensko, and Novogrod-Sciuerski, with the Towns so called.

C H A P. XII.

Of Spain.

This Country at first was called *Iberia*, from the River *Iberus* now *Ebro*; and also *Hesperia*, from *Hesperus* the Evening Star always seen in the West, for it lies the most Westward of all the Countries of *Europe*; afterwards in the time of the Romans it was more universally known by the name of *Hispania*, and by them divided into three Provinces: *Bætica*, so named from the River *Bætis* now *Guadalquivir*, running through the middle of it; *Tarraconensis*, or the Province of *Tarraco*; and *Lusitania*, which is now the Kingdom of *Portugal*.

It is encompassed with the Ocean and the *Mediterranean Sea*, which make it a *Peninsula*, and is contiguous to *France* on the North-East side, from which it is divided by the *Pyrenies*. But now to the modern division of this Kingdom.

Spain is divided at present into fifteen Provinces, (most of them Kingdoms heretofore, whereof the greatest part do still retain the titles) to which one may add three Isles that are in the *Mediterranean Sea*.

•
Of

Of these fifteen Provinces three are Northerly, viz.

1. *Navarr*, whereof the ch. Towns are *Pampelona*, *Estella*, and *Olira*.

2. *Biscay*, ch. T. *Bilbao*, *Fontgrabia* and *St. Sebastian*.

3. *Asturia*, ch. T. *Oviedo*, *Santillana*, and *Aviles*.

Three are Westerly, viz.

4. *Gallicia*, ch. T. *St. Jago de compostella*, *Mondonnedo*, and *La Corunna*.

5. The Kindom of *Portugal*, now free from the Soverainty of the Spaniards, ch. T. *Lisbon*, which they say was built by *Ulysses*, *Braga*, and *Coimbra*.

6. *Algarves*, belonging to the Kingdome of *Portugal*, ch. T. *Faro*, and *Tavila*.

Three are Southerly, viz.

7. *Andaluzia*, ch. T. *Sevil*, *Cadiz*, and *Cordova*.

8. *Granada*, ch. T. *Granada*, *Guadix*, and *Malaga*.

9. *Murcia*, ch. T. *Murcia*, and New *Carthage* or *Carthagena*.

Three are Easterly, viz.

10. *Valentia*, ch. T. *Valentia*, *Alicant*, and *Segorbe*.

11. *Catalonia*, ch. T. *Barcelona*, *Tarragon*, and *Tortosa*.

12. *Aragon*, ch. T. *Saragoſa*, *Jacca*, and *Balbastro*.

The

The three last Provinces are situated in the middle of Spain, viz.

13. Leon, ch. T. Leon, Salamanca, and Toro.

14. Old Castile, ch T. Valladolid, Burgos, Segovia, and the ancient Numantia, famous for holding out a Siege of fifteen years against the Romans, but now ruined.

15. New Castile, ch. T. Madrid, Toledo, and Alcala de Henares, not forgetting the most famous Monastery of the Escorial, not far from Madrid.

The three neighbouring Isles depending upon this Country are, Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica, with the chief Towns of the same name, except Minorca, which hath the Fortress of Citadelli.

The five greatest Rivers of Spain are, Tajo or Tagus, Ebro, Duero, Guadiana, and Guadalquivir.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Italy.

Italy is situated in the Mediterranean Sea, which makes it a kind of Peninsula, under the shape of a Leg. It is separated from

from France and Germany by the Alps, and divided from one end to the other by the Apennine Hills.

Italy, as well as Spain, hath been named *Hesperia* by the Greeks, from whom it lies Westward; it hath also sometimes gone under the name of *Ausonia*, but most generally known, as well anciently as at present, by that of *Italia*.

It was heretofore divided into fourteen Countries, which were inhabited by so many distinct sorts of People: Towards the North lie four great parts; *Gallia Transpadana*, *Venetia*, *Liguria*, and *Gallia Cispadana*; these four Countries are now called *Lombardy*, from the *Longobards*, a People of Germany, who came and dwelt here. Towards the middle of Italy are five; *Hetruria*, now called *Tuscany*, *Umbria*, *Picenum*, *Samnum*, and *Latium*; these four last are now under the jurisdiction of the Pope. And the South part of Italy includes five Countries more, viz. *Campania*, *Apulia*, *Messapia*, *Lucania*, and *Bru-tium*; which are all five now comprehended under the Kingdom of Naples.

Every one of these Countries were subdivided into many small Regions or Territories, whose Inhabitants lived under several sorts of Governments, till they were overcome by the Romans; but these

these I shall omit as not being necessary to insert here: Now let us see how the modern division of *Italy* differs from that of the ancient times.

We will now divide it with the adjacent Isles, first into four great parts. The Upper *Italy* or *Lombardy*, the Middle *Italy*, the Lower *Italy* or Kingdom of *Naples*, and the Islands.

Lombardy is divided into nine Provinces or States, whereof the five first make High *Lombardy* towards *France*, and the four other Low *Lombardy* towards the mouth of the River *Po*.

The five parts of High *Lombardy* are,
1. *Savoy*, ch. *T. Chambery, Montmeli-an*, and *Monsiers*; to which we may add the Town and Republick of *Geneva*. *Savoy* is generally reckoned without the bounds of *Italy*, and therefore is mentioned here but because it belongs to *Piedmont*.

2. *Piedmont*, ch. *T. Turin, Vercelli, and Nizza*.

3. *Milanese* or the Duchy of *Milan*, ch. *T. Milan, Pavia, and Cremona*.

4. *Monserrat*, ch. *T. Casal, and Trino*. The former was long since sold to the French King by the Duke of Mantua.

5. The Coast of *Genoa*, ch. *T. Genoa, Savona, and Albenga*.

The

The four Provinces which compose the Lower Lombardy are,

6. The Duchy of *Parma*, ch. T. *Parma*, and *Piacenza*.

7. The Duchy of *Modena*, ch. T. *Modena*, and *Reggio*.

8. The Duchy of *Mantua*, ch. T. *Mantua*, *Mirandola*, and *Gualtiera*, which are all Sovereinties.

9. The Dominion or Republick of *Venice*, ch. T. *Venice*, *Padua*, and *Palmanova*.

Middle Italy comprehends the State of the Church or Dominion of the Pope, and the Grand Duchy of *Tuscany*, with the Republick of *Lucca*, and other little Sovereinties inclosed in these two States.

The State of the Church comprehends twelve little Provinces, whereof five are upon the Gulf of *Venice*, and the seven others towards the Sea of *Tuscany*.

Those upon the Gulf of *Venice* are,

1. The Duchy of *Ferrara* with the Valleys of *Comachio*, ch. T. *Ferrara*, and *Comachio*.

2. *Bolognese*, ch. T. *Bologna*.

3. *Romagna*, ch. T. *Ravenna*.

4. The Duchy of *Urbino*, ch. T. *Urbino*.

5. The Marquisate of *Ancona*, ch. T. *Ancona*, and *Loreto*.

The

The seven following Provinces lie on the South of the Apennine Hills towards the Sea of Tuscany; and are,

6. The Territories of *Perugia*, ch. T. *Perugia*.
7. Of *Orvieto*, ch. T. *Orvieta*.
8. Of *Umbria*, otherwise the Duchy of *Spoletto*, ch. T. *Spoletto*.
9. *Terra Sabina*, ch. T. *Magliano*.
10. The Patrimony of St. Peter, ch. T. *Viterbo* and *Civita Vecchia*,
11. *Campania de Roma*, ch. T. *Rome*, *Ostia*, and *Frescati*,
12. The Duchy of *Castro*, ch. T. *Castro*.

The Grand Duchy of *Tuscany* or *Florence*, is subdivided into three parts; the Territories of *Florence*, the Territories of *Siena*, and those of *Pisa*, ch. T. *Florence*, *Siena*, *Pisa*, and *Legorn*: *Piombino*, and *Orbitello* belong to the King of *Spain*, with their Jurisdictions which are upon the coast of *Tuscany*.

The Republick of *Lucca* with it's dependances, ch. T. *Lucca*.

The Lower Italy or Kingdom of *Naples* is divided into twelve Provinces, whereof six are upon the *Adriatick Sea* or *Gulf of Venice*, and the six others are upon the *Sea of Tuscany*.

The six parts which are upon the *Gulf of Venice*, are

1. The Further Abruzzo, ch. T. Lanciano.
2. The Nigher Abruzzo, ch. T. Aquila.
3. The County of Molissa, ch. T. Molissa.
4. Capitanata or Puglia, ch. T. Manfredonia.
5. The Territories of Bari, ch. T. Bari.
6. The Territories of Otranto; ch. T. Otranto.

The six Provinces situated on the Tyrrhenian Sea or of Tuscany, are,

7. Terra di Lavoro, ch. T. Naples at first called Parthenope, and Capua.
8. The Nigher Principality, ch. T. Salerno, and Amalfi.
9. The Further Principality, ch. T. Benevento.
10. Basilicata, ch. T. Cirenza.
11. The Nigher Calabria, ch. T. Cosenza.
12. The Further Calabria, ch. T. Reggio.

The Islands of Italy make the fourth part, and are divided into three great Islands which are,

1. The Isle of Sicily, separated into three Valleys or Provinces, viz. Val di Demona, ch. T. Messina and Catania not far from Mount Gibel or Etna that vomits out flames. Val di Noto, ch. T. Saragusa the ancient Syracuse, and Noto.

Val

Val di Mazara, ch. *T. Palermo*, and *Montreal*.

2. The Isle of *Sardinia*, ch. *T. Cagliari*, *Sassari*, and *Algeri*.

3. The Isle of *Corsica*, ch. *T. Bastia*, *Adiazzo*, and *Bonifacio*.

The four most famous Rivers of *Italy* are, the *Po*, the *Adige*, the *Tiber*, and the *Arno*.

CHAP. XIV.

Of Turkey in Europe.

Turky in Europe is situated in the Mediterranean Sea near *Italy*, *Poland*, and *Asia*, and is contiguous to *Germany*.

We will divide it into High Turkey about the *Danube*, which includes the ancient Countries of *Pannonia*, *Illyricum*, and *Moesia*; and into Low Turkey towards the *Archipelago* or *White Sea*, wherein are the Countries called in time past *Thrace* and *Greece*, which last hath hitherto retained its old name.

High Turkey contains eight parts, viz.

1. Part of *Hungary*, anciently called *Pannonia*, ch. *T. Buda* or *Offen*, *Gran*, and *Kanisza*.

2. Part

2. Part of *Slavonia*, ch. T. *Posega*, and *Gradiskia*.

3. Part of *Croatia*, with *Morlakia*, ch. T. *Wibitz*. The rest of *Hungary*. *Slavonia*, and *Croatia*, which is not within the Ottoman Jurisdiction, belongs to the Archduke of *Austria*, who is now Emperor of *Germany*.

4. *Dalmatia*, partly belonging to the *Turks*, and partly to the *Venetians*; the Ottoman Towns are, *Scardona*, and *Dulcigno*; the *Venetian* are, *Zara*, *Sebenico*, and *Spalato*, with the Town and Republic of *Ragusa*, tributary both to the *Turks* and *Venetians*.

5. *Bosnia* or *Boffina*, ch. T. *Fayza*, and *Bagnialuck*. You must observe that *Slavonia*, *Croatia*, *Dalmatia*, and *Bosnia*, made heretofore one great Country called *Illyricum*.

6. *Servia*, comprehending the Western part of the ancient Country of *Moesia*, ch. T. *Belgrade*, and *Nisa*.

7. *Bulgaria*, which was the rest of *Moesia*, ch. T. *Sophia*, and *Nigepoli*.

8. *Besserabia*, with the Territories of *Otzacow* towards *Poland*, ch. T. *Bialogrod*, and *Otzacow*.

The Lower Turkey is divided into seven Provinces, viz.

1. *Romania*, anciently *Tbrace*, ch. T. *Con-*

Constantinople, Adrianople, and Gallipoli.
2. Macedon, ch. T. Salonicci, and Con-
teffa.

3. Albania, which was once part of
Macedon, ch. T, Scutari, Durazzo, and
Valona.

4. Fanna, anciently Theßaly, ch. T.
Armiro, and Larissa.

5. Canina, anciently called Epirus and
sometimes Chaonia, ch. T. Prevezza,
Larta, and Bastia.

6. Livadia, in time past Achaia, ch.
T. Lepanto, Setines, heretofore called Ath-
ens, Strives heretofore Thebes, and Ne-
gropont in an Island of the same name,
which is counted part of Livadia, al-
though it be separated from it by the Eu-
ripos or Straights of Negropont.

7. Morea, called in time past Pelopon-
nesus, ch. T. Patras, Corinth, and Mi-
sithra, formerly Lacedæmon: These fix
last Provinces composed the ancient and
famous Country of Greece.

The Islands which are about Turkey in
Europe, are a sufficient number to make a
third part; we will then divide them in-
to Turkish, and Venetian Islands.

The chief of the Turkish Islands are,
Candy, anciently Creet, ch. T. Candy,
Canea, and Retimo; Negropont, ancient-
ly Euboca, ch. T. Negropont; and Stali-
mene,

mene, heretofore Lemnos, ch. T. of the same name.

The *Venetian Islands* (which are considerable) are, *Corfu, Cefalonia, Zant, and Cerigo, heretofore Cythera.*

The most famous Rivers of *Turky* in *Europe* are, the *Danow or Danube, the Draw, the Saw, and the Tyffa or Teissa.*

CHAP. XV.

Of the Low Countries.

After having briefly spoken of the nine great parts of *Europe*, we thought it convenient to avoid confusion, and to facilitate the Readers memory by the number of twelve, into the which we have divided *Asia, Africk, and America*, to add three lesser divisions of *Europe*, separated and distant from one another, viz.

The *Low Countries*; the *Republick of Swizzerland*; and the *Provinces tributary to the Great Turk*. We shall begin first with the *Low Countries* or *Seventeen Provinces*, vulgarly known by the name of *Flanders, and Holland*, which are the two richest and most considerable *Provinces* of them.

The

The Low Countries were formerly divided into two parts; one on the South of the Rhine, comprehended under that part of Gaul called *Gallia Belgica*: now most of it is the Spanish Netherlands. The other on the North side of the Rhine was comprised within the bounds of ancient Germany: at present it is the United Netherlands.

The modern division is also into two parts, though with some difference from the ancient, *viz.*

The Spanish Netherlands, or Flanders; and the United Netherlands, Holland, or United Provinces.

The Spanish Netherlands contain these following Provinces, *viz.*

1. Two thirds of Brabant, ch. T. Brussels, and Lovain.

2. Luxemburg, ch. T. Luxemburg, and Thionville.

Part of this Duchy of Luxemburg belongs at present to the French, as also the County of Artois, part of the County of Flanders, &c. but the French having so lately won these Countries, (which by the hazards of a new War may be as soon brought under the Jurisdiction of some other Potentate) I shall forbear to make any more divisions of the Spanish Low Countries concerning the French King's conquests.

quests there, than what I have mentioned in the Chapter of France; but, as near as I can, shall stick to the division generally agreed upon by all Geographers, before the beginning of the last French Wars.

3. Limburg, ch. T. Limburg, and Maestricht.
4. About a third part of Gelderland, ch. T. Gelders, and Ruremond.
5. Almost all Flanders, ch. T. Gaunt, Lisse, Dunkirk, and Ostend.
6. Artois, ch. T. Arras, and St. Omars.
7. Hainault, ch. T. Mans, and Valenciennes.
8. Namur, ch. T. Namur, and Charlemont.
9. The Marquisate of the Holy Empire, or the Seigniory of Antwerp, ch. T. Antwerp.
10. The Seigniory of Malines, ch. T. Malines, or Mechlyn.

You must take notice before we proceed any further, that these two small Provinces last mentioned, are enclosed within the Duchy of Brabant: and that besides the Seventeen Provinces, there is the Town of Cambray between Hainault, Artois, and Picardy, which together with it's adjacent Territory, makes up a peculiar Province called by the French (who

are now Masters of it.) Cambrai : yet this small Province is sometimes comprised under that of Hainault.

The United Provinces or the States of Holland, contain these following Provinces, viz.

1. Holland, ch. T. Amsterdam, the Hague, Dordt, and Leyden.
2. Zeland ch. T. Middleburg, and Flushing.
3. Zeeland, ch. T. Zutphen.
4. Utrecht, ch. T. Utrecht.
5. Overissel, ch. T. Deventer, and Zwol.
6. West Frisland, ch. T. Lewarden, and Franeker.

7. The Seigniory of Groningen, with the Town of the same name.

Besides these seven Provinces, there is, and hath been a great while in the Holy Landers possession, above two thirds of Gelderland, the chief Towns whereof are Nimegen, and Arnhem. About a third part of Brabant, ch. T. Breda, and Balsduc : and some Towns in the North of the Province of Flanders; the most considerable of them is Sluis, North Westward from Gaunt.

CHAR. XVI.

of the Republick of Switzerland.

THE Republick of Switzerland is composed of thirteen Cantons, which are each one by themselves peculiar Democracies, but under one common Alliance with several little Countries, States, or Towns, which go under the name of their Allies.

The thirteen Switzerland Cantons are disposed in this order.

1. Of The Canton of Zurich, ch. T. Zurich.
2. The Canton of Bern, ch. T. Bern, and Lucerne.
3. Of Basil, ch. T. Basil.
4. Of Lucerne, ch. T. Lucern.
5. Of Solothurn, ch. T. Soloturn.
6. Of Fribourg, ch. T. Fribourg.
7. Of Schafhausen, ch. T. Schafhausen.
8. The Canton of Switz, which gave its name to the whole Country, ch. T. Switz.
9. That of Zug, ch. T. Zug.
10. That of Appenzel, ch. T. Appenzel.
11. Of Glariz, ch. T. Glariz.
12. Of Uri, ch. T. Altorf.
13. Of Unterwalden, ch. T. Stantz.

The Allies of Switzerland worth our observation are,

1. *The Grisons*, ch. T. *Coir.*
2. *Valholine*, ch. T. *Sundrie.*
3. *Valais*, ch. T. *Sian.*
4. The Bishoprick of *Bafil*, which hath no very considerable Town in it, except *Porentru*.

Besides these, there are many other small Territories and Towns allied to, and confederated with the *Swizzers*; which I shall forbear to name, as being too tedious to insect them all.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the Provinces tributary to the Turk.

BY the name of *Provinces tributary to the Turk*, we mean those which have each one in particular a Sovereign Prince, but tributary and depending on the *Turk*, who protects them, and pretends to a right of deposing them when they do not embrace his interests, or when they refuse to arm in his defence.

These Provinces are four in number, viz.

1. *Transilvania*, ch. T. *Hermanstad*, *Clausenburg*, and *Weissenburg*.
2. *Walachia*, ch. T. *Targowiska*, *Dombrowitz*, and *Braskom*.
3. *Moldavia*, ch. T. *Jassy*, *Sorzon*, and *Tagerod*.
4. Little *Tartary*, ch. T. *Kaffa*, *Crim*, and *Azof* or *Azac* upon the *Don*.

A Short
 ALPHABETICAL
 TABLE
Of the antient names of Nations, Countries, Cities, Mountains, Seas, and Rivers which are mentioned in this Book; compared with the Newer Divisions, and Names, by which they are generally known at this day.

A

Achaia, part of Greece, now called Livadia.
 Adriatick Sea, the Gulf of Venice.
 Ethiopia, the South part of Africk, now divided into several Countries.

Aethiopian Sea, now more commonly called the Sourthern Ocean.

Etna, a Mountain heretofore so called in Sicily, but at present Gibel.

Albion, the ancient name of England.

Angli, a People in the North of Germany.

Apulia, an ancient Country in the Kingdom of Naples.

Aquitania, the South-west part of France.

Ararat, a Hill in Asia, still known by this name. See the following Table.

Athens, an ancient Town in Greece now called Serines.

Atlanick Sea, now generally known by the name of Western Ocean.

Atlantis Insula, the ancient name of America.

Atlas, a Mountain in Africa, at present called Claros.

Augusta Trinobantum, at first called New Troy, (as is thought) and now London.

Ausonia, Italy heretofore so called.

B
A

Betica, an ancient Country in the South part of Spain.

Bætis, a River called at present Guadalquivir.

Belgia, the Low Countries in Europe.

Beris.

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~~Berigades~~, the River now more commonly called Nieper.

~~Brigantes~~, a People in the North of England.

~~Britains~~, the ancient Inhabitants of England.

~~Brutium~~, an ancient Country in the Kingdom of Naples.

~~Byzantium~~, the ancient name of Constantinople.

Caledonia, the North part of Great Britain, now Scotland.

Campania, a Country in the Kingdom of Naples.

Cantij, a People in that part of Britain called at present Kent.

Carpathian Hills, now known by the name of Crapack.

Caspian Sea, a great Lake in Asia, which now goes under the names of Kilan or Salas.

Caucasus, the name of some Hills in Asia : See the following Table.

Ceraunius or Taurus, Mountains in Asia : See Taurus in the other Table.

Chaldea, the name of an ancient Country within the bounds of Turkey in Asia.

Achaonia, or Epirus, now called Canina, a Country in Greece.
Cilicia, an ancient Country, now part of Turkey in Asia.
Cimbri, a People that inhabited heretofore Denmark.
Cimbrick Chersonesus, Jutland.
Cadanonia, at present the Isle of Zeland.
Calebos, a little Country anciently so called, in Georgia near the Pontus Euxinus.
Corinth: See the following Table.
Crete, now Candy, an Island in the Mediterranean Sea,
Cythera, the ancient name for the Isle of Cerigo.

D

Dacia, subdivided into Transilvania, Walachia, and Moldavia.
Dama'cus, a Town in Turkey in Asia.
Danube or Ister, a River in Europe now more generally known by the name of Danow.

E

Epirus or Chaonia, now called Canina, a Country in Greece. E4.

Eubœa, the Isle of Negropont near Greece.
Euphrates, a River in Asia: See the other Table.

Euripus, the Straights of Negropont.

Fortunate Islands, the Canary Islands towards Africk.

G

Gallic Belgica, the North part of France.

Gallia Cœlita, the Middle, and North-West part of France.

Gallia Cispadana, part of Lombardy.

Gallia Narbonensis, towards the South-East side of France.

Gallia Transpadana, part of Lombardy.

Ganges, a River in Asia: See the following Table.

Gaule, the Kingdom of France.

Greece: See the following Table.

H

Hesperia, Italy called so heretofore; also Spain.

Hesperian Isles, the Islands of Cape Verd.

Hetruria, a Country in Italy, now Tuscany.

Hibernia, otherwise Iverna or Ierna.

as this day it is called Ireland.
Hippania, the Kingdom of Spain.

CHAP. VI. To a righte of

Iaxartes, the River Ardoch or Al-
sagh.

Iberia, and not seldom *Hesperia*, both
ancient names of Spain.

Iberus, the River Ebro,

Ierna or *Iverna*, Eryn or Ireland.

Jerusalem, a Town in Judea, so called to
this day by us, but otherwise by the
Turks who are Masters of it.

Illyricum, a Country towards the Adria-
natic Sea; now part of Turkey in Europe.

Imaus: See the following Table.

Indus, a River known at present by the
name of Sind.

Ister or *Danube*, now commonly called
Danow.

Italia, at present Italy.

Judea, part of Turkey in Asia.

Iverna or *Ivera*, now called Eryn or Ire-
land.

Jye, a People formerly inhabiting Jut-
land.

L

Lacedemon, a Town now called Mis-
thra.

La-

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Latium, an ancient Country in the Dominion of the Pope.

Lemnos, an Island near Thrace now called Stalimene.

Libya, the North part of Africk.

Liguria, the South part of Lombardy.

Longobardi, a People of Germany, in, or near the Marquillate of Brandenburg.

Lucania, an ancient Country now comprised in the Kingdom of Naples.

Lusitania, Portugal with part of Castile.

M

Macedon: See the following Table.

Mauritania, part of Barbary.

Mesopotamia, a Country in Turkey in Asia.

Messapia, a Country in the Kingdom of Naples.

Moesia, an old Country, at present divided into Servia and Bulgaria.

N

New Troy, otherwise Augusta Trinobantum; but now London.

Nidrosia, a Town called Drunhem.

Niger: See the following Table.

Nilus, a River in Egypt.

Numantia: See the other Table.

Nympidia, a Country called now Bildulgerid.

O.

Oxus, a River now called Balch or Jihun.

P.

Pambilia, a Country in Turkey in Asia.

Pannonia, the ancient name of Hungary.

Partenope, the City of Naples.

Peloponnesus, at present Morea.

Phoenicia, a little Country in Turkey in Asia.

Pbyrgia, a Country in Turkey in Asia.

Picenum, a Country now comprised in the Dominion of the Pope.

Picts, a People inhabiting the South part of Scotland.

Pontus Euxinus, the Black Sea.

R.

Rhaean Mountains, in Muscovy; but now called Stolp.

S.

Sannium, an ancient Country in the Dominion of the Pope.

Sax-

Sarmatia, that part of Europe which comprehends Muscovy and Poland.

Saxons; an ancient People in the North of Germany.

Scandinavia, contains the present Kingdoms of Swedeland, Denmark, and Norway.

Scythia, Great Tartary.

Scythia Taurica, Little Tartary.

Scythian Sea, all the Northern Ocean.

Silures; a People towards Wales, about Monmouth and Herefordshire.

Sinus Codanus; the Baltic Sea.

Syracuse; a Town now called Saragusa.

Syria, a Country in Turkey in Asia.

T

Tagus, a River now called Taio.

Tanais; See the other Table.

Tarraco, a Town at present called Tarragona.

Terraconensis, the Middle, Northern, and Eastern parts of Spain.

Taurus or Ceraunius, Hills in Asia: See the following Table.

Thebes, an ancient Town in Greece, at present called Stives.

Thessaly, that part of Greece which is now called Janna.

Thrace, it now goes under the name of Romania.

Tbule,

Toule, the Isle of Island.

Tigris: See the following Table.

Trinobantes, a People inhabiting Middle-sax, Essex, and Hertfordshire; whose chief Town was London, called at that time *Augusta Trinobantum*.

V

Venetia, an ancient Country in Lombardy.

Umbria, a little Country in the Dominion of the Pope, which included the present Umbria or Duchy of Spoleto.

A T A B L E

Of the Modern Names of all the Countries, Provinces, Islands, Cities, Towns, Hills, Seas, Lakes, and Rivers contained in this Book, reduced to an Alphabetical Order, and directing where they may be found in the Maps. Also showing how the most noted of them were called anciently.

A.

- A**bberville, a Town in Picardy.
- A**berdeen, a Town in North Scotland.
- A**bernethy, an old Town in South Scotland.
- A**bissinia, a Country in Africk, part of the ancient *Ethiopia*.
- A**bo, a Town in Finland.
- A**bruzzo the Further, a Province in the Kingdom of Naples.

The Modern Names of
Abruzzo the *Nigber*, a Province in the
Kingdom of Naples.

Acapulco, a Town in New Spain.

Aden, a Town in Arabia.

Adrizzo, a Town in Corsica.

Adige, a River in Italy.

Adrianiople, a Town in Romania.

Adriatick Sea or *Gulf of Venice*, be-
tween Italy and Dalmatia.

Aethiopian Sea or *Southern Ocean*, towards
the South-West side of Africk.

Aerni, a Mountain in Val di Demona.

Africk, one of the four parts of the World.

Agger, a Town in the Government of
Agger,

Agger Government, in Norway.

Agra, a Town in the Indian Continent.

Aichstadt, a Town in the Palatinatc of Ba-
varia.

Aix, a Town in Provence.

Albania, a Province in Greece, hereto-
fore comprised under that of Macedon.

Albenga, a Town in the Republick of Ge-
noa.

Alburg, a Town in the Diocess of Alburg.

Alburg Diocess, in North-Jutland.

Alcala de Henares, a Town in New-
Castile.

A'enson, a Town in Normandy.

Aleppo, a Town in Turkey in Asia.

Scandretta or *Scanderoon*, a Town in
Turkey in Asia.

Alexan-

Alexandria, a Town in Egypt.

Algarves, a Province in Spain, belonging to Portugal.

Algeri, a Town in Sardinia.

Algier, a Town in Barbary.

Alicant, a Town in the Province of Valencia.

Alpes, Mountains dividing Italy from France, and Germany.

Alsagis or *Ardock*, anciently *Jasaries*, a River in Great Tartary.

Alsatia or *Alsace*, a Province in France.

Altorf, a Town in the Canton of Uri.

Amalfi, a Town in the Nigher Principality.

Amara, a Town in Abyssinia.

Amazon River or *Orelbana*, in Peru.

Amberg, a Town in the Palatinate of Bavaria.

America or *West Indies*, one of the four parts of the World, called anciently *Atlantis Insula*.

Amiens, a Town in Picardy.

Amsterdam, a Town in the County of Holland.

Ancient Tartary or *North Tartary*, part of Great Tartary.

Ancona, a Town in the Marquiseate of Ancona.

Ancona Marquiseate, in the Dominion of the Pope.

Andaluzia, a Province in Spain.

Andes,

Andes, Mountains between Chile, and the Magellanic Gulf.

Angers, a Town in Anjou.

Anglesey, an Island, and County in Wales.

Angola or St. Paul, a Town in Congo.

Angoumois, a Town in Angoumois.

Angoumois, a Province in the Government of Orleans.

Anjou, a Province in the Government of Orleans.

Antego Islands or Antilles, in the North Sea towards New Spain.

Antwerp, a Town in the Marquiseate of the Holy Empire.

Antwerp Seigniory, or Marquiseate of the Holy Empire, one of the Seventeen Provinces, in Flanders.

Apennine, Mountains going through the middle of Italy, from North-West to South-East.

Appenzel, a Town in the Canton of Appenzel.

Appenzel Canton, a Province in Switzerland.

Aquila, a Town in the Higher Abruzzo.

Arabia, a Country in Asia.

Aragon, a Province in Spain.

Ararat, a Hill in Turkey in Asia.

Archangel, a Town in Muscovy.

Archipelago or White Sea, on the East side of Greece.

Archib-

Commissier, Consul, Islands, &c. 275

Archipelago of S. S. Darien, a Sea be-
tween the Japan and Philippine Islands.

Arda, a Town in Guinny.

Ardevis, a Town in Persia.

Ardock or Alzeghs, anciently Jaxartes, a
River in Great Tartary.

Arhusen, a Town in the Diocese of Aku-
sen.

Arhusen Dibels, in North-Jutland.

Arica, a Town in Peru.

Armagb, a Town in Ulster.

Armiro, a Town in Janna.

Arnhem, a Town in Gelderland.

Arno, a River in Italy.

Arquido, a Town in Abissinia.

Arras, a Town in Artois.

Artois, one of the Seventeen Provinces ;
in the French Netherlands.

Ascension, a little Island in the Southern
Ocean.

Aschaffenburg, a Town in the Diocese of
Mentz.

Asia, one of the four parts of the World.

Assumption, a Town in Paraguay.

Astrakan, a Town in Tartary Desart.

Asturia, a Province in Spain.

Athlone, a Town in Connaught.

Attanick or Western Ocean, about the
west side of Europe and Africk.

Atlas, a Mountain between Barbary and
Bildulgerid, now called Claros.

Anch.

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Auris, a Town in Gascony.

Auerbach, a Town in Schwaben.

Aumer, a Town in Asturia.

Austria, a Province in Germany.

Aumun, a Town in the Duchy of Burgundy.

Auvergne, a Province in the Government of Lyonnois.

Azof or Azar, a Town in Little Tartary.

Azores or Terceran Islands, in the Western Ocean.

B

Bagdat, a Town in Turkey in Asia.

Bagnibuck, a Town in Bosnia.

Babus, a Town in the Government of Baus.

Babus Government, in Norway.

Balbastro, a Town in Aragon.

Balchor Jihun, heretofore Oxus, a River in Great Tartary.

Baldivia, a Town in Chili.

Baltick Sea, anciently Sinus Codanus; between Germany, Poland, and Sweden.

Bar, a Town in Podolia.

Barbary, heretofore (for the most part) Mauritania, a Country in Africk.

Barcelona, a Town in Catalonia.

Bari, a Town in the Territories of Bari.

Bari,

Bari Territories, in the Kingdom of Naples.
Barkshire, in the Kingdom of Wales.
Barnwick, a Town in the County of Northumberland.

Basil, a Town in the Canton of Basil.
Basil Canton, in Switzerland.
Basil Diocese, in Switzerland.
Basilicata, a Province in the Kingdom of Naples.

Bastia, a Town in Canina.
Bastia, a Town in Corsica.
Bath, a Town in Somersetshire.
Bavaria Duchy, the greatest part of the Province of Bavaria, in Germany.
Bavaria Palatinate, part of the great Province of Bavaria, in Germany.

Bautzen, a Town in Lusatia.
Bearford, a Town in Greenland.
Bearn, a Province in the Government of Guienne, and Gascony.
Beauce, a Province in the Government of Orleanois.

Bedfordshire, in the Kingdom of Mercia.
Belgrade, a Town in Servia.

Belt, a straight or narrow passage in the Baltic Sea, between Zealand and Funen.

Benevento, a Town in the Further Principality.

Bengala, a Town in the Indian Continent.
Benin, a Town in Guinny.

Berg or Bergen, a Town in the Government of Bergen.

Ber-

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Bergen Government, in Norway.

Berlin, a Town in the Marquiseate of Brandenburg.

Bern, a Town in the Canton of Bern.

Bern Canton, in Switzerland.

Berry, a Province in the Government of Orleans.

Bessarabia, a Province in Turkey in Europe.

Béziers, a Town in Franche County.

Bialogrod, a Town in Bessarabia.

Bielizero, a Town in Muscovy.

Bielitz, a Town in Polachia.

Bilbao, a Town in Biscay.

Bildulgeria, in time past Numidia a Country in Africa.

Biscay, a Province in Spain.

Black Sea, a kind of a Gulf between Turkey, Little Tartary, and Georgia, called in time past Pontus Euxinus.

Bleking, a little Province, part of South-Gothland.

Bocchora, a Town in Ziaagathay.

Bohemia, a Province in Germany.

Bolduc, a Town in Brabant.

Bolagna, a Town in Bologna.

Bologna, a Province in the Dominion of the Pope.

Bonifacio, a Town in Corsica.

Bonn, a Town in the Diocese of Cologne.

Borribenes or Nieper, a River in Poland.

Bosnia or Bossina, a Province in Turkey.

Countries, Provinces, Towns &c. 28

in Europe, part of the ancient Illyricum
Bistritz, a Town in New England.

Bourbonnois, a Province in the Govern-
ment of Lyonnais.

Bourdeaux, a Town in Guienne.

Burgh, a Town in Brabant.

Burgh, a Town in Berry.

Buxa, a Town in Abyssinia.

Brabant, one of the Seventeen Provinces in

Flanders.

Braclaw or Bratzlaw, a Town in Podolia.

Braga, a Town in Portugal.

Brandenburg, a Town in the Marquisate

of Brandenburg.

Brandenburg Marquisate, in Germany.

Brasil, a Country in South America.

Braskow, a Town in Walachia.

Bratzlaw or Bratzlaw, a Town in Podolia.

Brava, a Town in Zanguebar.

Brecknockshire, in Wales.

Breda, a Town in Brabant.

Bremen, a Town in the Territories of

Bremen.

Bremen Territories, in Lower Saxony.

Breslau, a Town in Silesia.

Bresse, a Province in the Government of

Burgundy.

Brest, a Town in Bretagne.

Bretagne, a Province in France.

Brinn, a Town in Moravia.

Brisack.

Berchtesgaden, a Town in Bavaria, in the Province of Upper Palatinate, in the Southern part of Germany.

Berrow, a Town in Somersetshire.

Berum or Great Britain, a Country in Europe; the largest of the British Isles, anciently known by the name of Albion.

Berwick, in the Western Ocean, part of Europe.

Brixen, a Town in Tirole.

Brunswick, a Town in the Duchy of Brunswick.

Brunswick and Lunenburg Duchy, in Lower Saxony.

Brussels, a Town in Brabant.

Buckinghamshire, in the Kingdom of Mercia.

Buda or Offen, a Town in Hungary.

Buenos Ayres, a Town in Paraguay.

Bulgar, a Town in Tartary Desert.

Bulgaria, a Province in Turkey in Europe, part of the ancient Moesia.

Burgos, a Town in Old Castile.

Burgundy County or Franche County, a Province in France.

Burgundy Duchy, a Province, and the greatest part of the Government of Burgundy.

Burgundy Government, in France.

Bursa, a Town in Turkey in Asia.

Burua,

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Butha, a Town in Monomotopa.

C

Adiz, a Town in Andaluzia.
Caen, a Town in Normandy.
Cuermarthenshire, in Wales.
Caernarvon, a Town in Caernarvonshire.
Caernarwonshire, in Wales.
Caffa or Kaffa, a Town in Little Tartary.
Cafreria or Coast of the Caffres, a Country in Africk.
Cagliari, a Town in Sardinia.
Cahors, a Town in Quercy.
Cairo, a Town in Egypt..
Calabria the Further, a Province in the Kingdom of Naples.
Calabria the Nigher, a Province in the Kingdom of Naples.
Calais, a Town in Picardy.
Califurnia, an Island in the Pacifick Sea.
Calmar, a Town in Ostro-Gothland.
Calzem or Suez, a Town in Egypt.
Cambaia, a Town in the Indian Continent.
Cambaln or Muonchen, a Town in Cathay.
Cambray, a Town in Cambresis.
Cambrefis, a Province in the French Netherlands.
Cambridg, a Town in Cambridgshire.

E

Cam-

Cambridge or New-Town, a Town in New England.

Cambridgeshire, in the Kingdom of the East Angles.

Campania di Roma, a Province in the Dominion of the Pope.

Campion or Tanguth, a Town in Cathay.

Camul or Xamo, a Town in Cathay.

Canada or New France, a Country in North America.

Canaries, Islands in the Western Ocean, called in time past Fortunate Islands.

Candy, a Town in the Isle of Candy.

Candy, anciently Crete, an Island in the Mediterranean Sea.

Canea, a Town in Candy.

Cangan, a Town in Abissinia.

Canina, heretofore called sometimes Epirus, and sometimes Chaonia, a Province in Greece.

Cano, a Town in Nigritia.

Canterbury, a Town in the County of Kent.

Cantozi, a Town in Nigritia.

Cape of Good Hope, the most Southern land of Africk.

Cape Verd Islands, called heretofore Hesperian Islands, in the Western Ocean.

Capitanata or Puglia, a Province in the Kingdom of Naples.

Capua, a Town in Terra di Lavoro.

Cara-

Caramoran or Hoang, a River in China.

Cardiff, a Town in Glamorganshire.

Cardiganshire, in Wales.

Carinthia, a Province in the Southern part of Germany,

Carlisle, a Town in Cumberland.

Carniola, a Province in the Southern part of Germany.

Carolina a Province in New England.

Carthagena, a Town in Castilla del Oro.

Carthagena or New Carthage, a Town in Murcia,

Casal, a Town in Monferrat.

Cascar, a Town in Ziaagathay.

Cassel, a Town in Hessen.

Cassena, a Town in Nigritia.

Castile the New, a Province in Spain.

Castile the Old, a Province in Spain.

Castilla del Oro, a Country in South America.

Castro, a Town in the Duchy of Castro.

Castro Duchy, in the Dominion of the Pope.

Caswin, a Town in Persia.

Catalonia, a Province in Spain.

Catania, a Town in Val di Demona.

Cathay or Tartary of the Cham, part of Great Tartary.

Caucasus, a great Mountain between the Indian Continent, and Great Tartary; also a Mountain in Georgia.

Caxumo, a Town in Abissinia.

Cazar, a Town in Tartary Desert.

Cefalonia, an Island in the Mediterranean Sea, North-Westward from Morea.

Ceporou or Fort Lewis, a Town in Guyana.

Cerigo, an Island in the Mediterranean Sea, near the South Coast of Morea.

Cevennes, a Province in the Government of Languedock.

Chalons upon Marne, a Town in Champagne.

Chalons upon Saone, a Town in the Duchy of Burgundy.

Chambery, a Town in Savoy.

Champagne, a Province in France.

Channel, the name of the Sea between England and France.

Charlemont, a Town in the County of Namur.

Charles-Town, a Town in Carolina.

Chuzan or Kaimacb; a Town in North Tartarij.

Cheshire, in the Kingdom of Mercia.

Chester, a Town in Cheshire.

Chichester, a Town in the County of Sussex.

Chili, a Country in South America.

China, a Country in Asia.

China Islands, about the Coast of China.

Choran, a Town in Thebet.

Christianstad, a Town in Bleking.

Ciandu, a Town in North Tartary.

Cilly, a Town in the County of Cilly.

Cilly County, in the Southern part of Germany.

Cirenza, a Town in Basilicata.

Citadelli, a Town in the Isle of Minorca.

Civita Vecchia, a Town in the Patrimony of St. Peter.

Clagenfurt, a Town in Carinthia.

Claros, a Mountain between Barbary and Bildulgerid, heretofore Atlas.

Clausenburg, a Town in Transilvania.

Clermont, a Town in Auvergne.

Cleves, a Town in the Duchy of Cleves.

Cleves Duchy, in the Western part of Germany.

Coast of the Caffres or Cafreria, a Country in Africk.

Coblentz, a Town in the Diocese of Treves.

Coimbra, a Town in Portugal.

Coir, a Town in the Territories of the Grisons.

Colberg, a Town in Pomerell.

Colebester, a Town in the County of Essex.

Colen, a Town in the Diocese of Colen.

Colen Diocese, in the Western part of Germany.

Comachio, a Town in the Territories of Comachio.

"The Modern Names of
Comachio Territories, in the Dominion
of the Pope.

Compostella, a Town in New Spain.

Conception, a Town in Chili.

Congo, a Country in Africk.

Connaught, a Province in Ireland.

Constance, a Town in Schwaben.

Constantinople, in time past Bysantium, a
Town in Romania.

Contessa, a Town in Macedon.

Copenhagen, a Town in Zeeland.

Cordova, a Town in Tucuman.

Cordova, a Town in Andaluzia.

Corsu, an Island in the Mediterranean
Sea, near the Western Coast of Greece.

Corinth, a Town in Morea.

Cork, a Town in Munster.

Cornwall, a County in the Kingdom of
the West Saxons.

Coro, a Town in Castilla del Oro.

Corou, a Town in Guyana.

Corunna or La-Corunna, a Town in
Gallicia.

Corsica, an Island in the Mediterranean
Sea.

Cosenza, a Town in the Nigher Calabria.

Coffer, a Town in Egypt.

Coventry, a Town in Warwickshire.

Cracow, a Town in Upper Poland.

Crapack, Mountains between Poland
and

and Hungary, called in times past Carpathian Hills.

Cremona, a Town in Milanese.

Cremz, a Town in Austria.

Crim, a Town in Little Tartary.

Croatia, a Province in Turkey in Europe, part of the ancient Country of Illyricum.

Cronemberg, a Town in Zeeland.

Culm, a Town in Prussia Roial.

Cumberland, a County in the Kingdom of Northumberland.

Curland, a Province in Poland.

Cusco, a Town in Peru.

Cyprus, an Island in the Mediterranean Sea.

Czersk, a Town in Mazovia.

Czirkassi, a Town in Ukrания.

D

Dalmatia, a Province in Turkey in Europe, part of the ancient Country of Illyricum.

Damascus, a Town in Turkey in Asia.

Damista, a Town in Egypt.

Dancala, a Town in Nuba.

Danow or Danube, a River running through Germany and Turkey, anciently called Ister.

Dantzick, a Town in Prussia Roial.

Dara, a Town in Bildulgerid.

Darbyshire, in the Kingdom of Mercia.

Darmstad, a Town in Hessen.

Daupbiny, a Province in France.

Delli, a Town in the Indian Continent.

Denbigh, a Town in Denbighshire.

Denbighshire, in Wales.

Denmark, a Country in Europe, inhabited
anciently by the Cimbri.

Depsan, a Town in Abissinia.

Derbent, a Town in Persia.

Derpt, a Town in Livonia.

Deventer, a Town in Overissel.

Devonshire, in the Kingdom of the West
Saxons.

Dijon, a Town in the Duchy of Burgun-
dy.

Dol, a Town in Franche County.

Dombrowitz, a Town in Walachia.

Dominion of the Pope or State of the
Church, a great Province in Italy.

Don or *Tanais*, a River in Muscovy.

Doncalá, a Town in Abissinia.

Dongo, a Town in Congo.

Dorcestshire, in the Kingdom of the West
Saxons.

Dornock, a Town in North Scotland.

Dort, a Town in the County of Holland.

Dover, a Town in the County of Kent.

Draw, a River in Turkey in Europe, fal-
ling into the Danube.

Dres-

Dresden, a Town in Misnia.

Drogdagh, a Town in Ulster.

Druntheim, in time past Nidrosia, a Town in the Government of Druntheim.

Druntheim Government, in Norway.

Dublin, a Town in Leinster.

Duero, a River in Spain.

Dulcigno, a Town in Dalmatia.

Dunbriton, a Town in South Scotland.

Dundee, a Town in North Scotland.

Dunkirk, a Town in the County of Flanders.

Dunstasag, an old Town in North Scotland.

Durazzo, a Town in Albania.

Durham, a Town in the County of Durham.

Durham, a County in the Kingdom of Northumberland.

Dvina, a River in Muscovy.

East-England, or Kingdom of the *East Angles*, one of the seven Saxon Kingdoms in England.

East-Indies, (strictly taken) is the Empire of the Mogol with the two adjacent Peninsula's; but under this name is often included all the Coasts, from the Cape of Good Hope to the Japan Islands

Eastern Ocean or Indian Ocean, on the South side of Asia.

Ebro, a River in Spain, anciently called Iberus.

Edenburg, a Town in South Scordland.

Egra, a Town in Bohemia.

Egypt, a Country in Africk.

Elbe, a River in Germany.

Elbing, a Town in Prussia Ducal.

El-Carif, a Town in Arabia.

El-Dorado or Manoa, a Town in Guyana.

Ely, a Town in Cambridgshire,

Empire of the Mogol or Indian Continent, a Country in Asia.

England, the South part of Great Britain, a Country in Europe; known in time past by the name of Albion.

Erfurt, a Town in Turingia.

Eryn or Ireland, a Country in Europe, one of the British Isles, called by the Romans Hibernia; and sometimes known by the names of Iverna or Ierna.

Erzerum, a Town in Turkey in Asia.

Escurial, a Palace and Monastery near to Madrid, in New Castile.

Essingen, a Town in Brisgow.

Essex, a Kingdom in the County of Essex.

Essex, one of the seven Saxon Kingdoms in England.

Eslida, a Town in Navarr.

Euphrates, a River in Turkey in Asia.

Euripus or *Straights of Negropont*, an Arm of the Sea, which divides the Isle of Negropont from Livadia.

Europe, one of the four parts of the World.

Excester, a Town in Devonshire.

F

Fair Islands or *Isles of Fero*, some of the British Isles, lying Northward from Scotland.

Faro, a Town in Algarves.

Ferden, a Town in the Territories of Ferden.

Ferden Territories, in Lower Saxony.

Fero or *Fair Islands*, some of the British Isles lying Northward from Scotland.

Ferrara, a Town in the Duchy of Ferrara.

Ferrara Duchy, a Province in the Dominion of the Pope.

Fez, a Town in Barbary.

Finland, a Province in Swedeland.

Flanders County, one of the Seventeen Provinces; in the Spanish Netherlands.

Flanders or *Spanish Netherlands*, a Country in Europe adjoining to France; the better part of the Seventeen Provinces.

Flends

Flensburg, a Town in the Duchy of Sleswick.

Flintshire, in Wales.

Florence, a Town in Tuscany.

Florence Duchy or Tuscany, a large Province in the middle of Italy, called once Hetruria.

Florida, a Country in North America.

Flushing, a Town in Zeland.

Fontarabia, a Town in Biscay.

Fort Lewis or Ceperou, a Town in Guyana.

France, heretofore *Gaul*, a Country in Europe.

Francfort, a Town in Franconia.

Francfort upon Oder, a Town in the Marquisate of Brandenburg.

Franche County or the County of Burgundy, a Province in France.

Franconia, a Province in Germany.

Franeker, a Town in West-Friseland.

Frederickstad, a Town in the Government of Agger.

Fremona, a Town in Abissinia.

French Netherlands, a new Government which belongs to France; being three or four of the Seventeen Provinces, next adjoining to Picardy.

Frescati, a Town in Campania di Roma.

Fresh-water Sea, a Lake so called in Canada.

Friburg, a Town in Brisgow.

Friburg, a Town in the Canton of Fri-
burg.

Friburg Canton, in Swizzerland.

Fuien or Funen, an Island in the Baltic
Sea.

Fuld, a Town in Hessen.

GAgo, a Town in Nigritia.

Gallicia, a Province in Spain.

Gallipoli, a Town in Romania.

Galway, a Town in Connaught.

Ganges, a River in the Indian Con-
tinent.

Garnsey, one of the British Isles near Nor-
mandy Westward.

Garonne, a River in France.

Gascony, a Province in the Government
of Guienn and Gascony.

Gaunt, a Town in the County of Flanders.

Gelderland, one of the Seventeen Pro-
vinces; in Flanders.

Gelders, a Town in Gelderland.

Geneboea, a Town in Nigritia.

Genoa, a Town in the Republick of Ge-
noa.

Genoa Republick, a Province in Lombar-
dy.

Geneva, a Town and Republick in Savoy.

Georgia,

Georgia, a Country in Asia; the Western part whereof went heretofore under the name of *Calchos*.

Germany, a Country in Europe.

Ghammas, a River in Great Tartary.

Ghir, a River in Zaara.

Gibet or Etna, a Mountain in Val di Dicemona.

Gibraltar, the name of a Straight which joins the Mediterranean Sea to the Ocean.

Glamorganshire, in Wales.

Glaritz, a Town in the Canton of Glaritz.

Glaritz Canton, a Province in Switzerland.

Glasgow, a Town in South Scotland.

Glocester, a Town in Gloucestershire.

Glocestershire, in the Kingdom of Mercia.

Gluckstad, a Town in Holsten.

Gnesna or Gniezen, a Town in Lower Poland.

Goa, a Town in the Indian Peninsula on this side Ganges.

Golkonda, a Town in the Indian Peninsula on this side Ganges.

Goldingen, a Town in Curland.

Goreden or Kori, a Town in Georgia.

Gorlitz, a Town in Lusatia.

Gothburg or Gorremburg, a Town in Westro-Gothland.

Goth-

Countries, Provinces, Islands, &c. 93

Gothland, a great Province in Swedeland.

Gottorp, a Town in the Duchy of Sleswick.

Gradiskia, a Town in Slavonia.

Gran, a Town in Hungary.

Granada, a Town in the Province of Granada.

Granada, a Province in Spain.

Grand Caire or Cairo, a Town in Egypt.

Great Britain. heretofore Albion, a Country in Europe; the largest of the British Isles.

Great Navagrod, a Town in Muscovy.

Great Tartary, anciently Scythia, all the North part of Asia.

Greece, the most Southern part of Turkey in Europe.

Greenland, a Country in Terra Arctica.

Grenoble, a Town in Dauphiny.

Grisons Territories, in Switzerland.

Groningen, a Town in the Seigniory of Groningen.

Groningen Seigniory, one of the Seventeen Provinces; in Holland.

Gros-Glogaw, a Town in Silesia.

Guadalaiara, a Town in New Spain.

Guadaluquivir, a River in Spain, known to the Romans by the name of Baetis.

Guardiana, a River in Spain.

Guadix, a Town in the Province of Granada.

Gualata, a Town in Nigritia.

Guastella,

Guaicella, a Town in the Ducky of Manrua.

Guber, a Town in Nigritia.

Gueret, a Town in La Marche.

Guenn, a Froyince in the Government of
Guenn and Gascony.

Guenn and Gascony Government, in
France.

Guining, a Country in Africk.

Gulf of La Plata, an Arm of the Sea in
Paraguay.

Gulf of Mexico, between Mexico and
Florida.

Gulf of Venice or Adriatick Sea, adjoin-
ing to Italy on the North-West side.

Gustrow, a Town in Mecklenburg.

Guyana, a Country in South America.

H

Hague, a Town in the County of Hol-
land.

Halicz, a Town in Russia the Black.

Halland, a little Province, part of South-
Gothland.

Hamburg, a Town upon the Frontiers of
Holsten and Saxony.

Hampshire, in the Kingdom of Wessex.

Hannover, a Town in the Duchy of Brun-
wick.

Hartford, a Town in Hartfordshire.

Hart.

Hartfordshire, in the Kingdom of Essex.
Hastings, a Town in the County of Sussex.

Haynault, one of the Seventeen Provinces; in Flanders.

Hebrides or Inchgalles, some of the British Isles near Scotland Westward.

Heidelberg, a Town in the Palatinate of the Rhine.

Helsenore, a Town in Zealand.

Hereford, a Town in Herefordshire.

Herefordshire, in the Kingdom of Mercia.

Hermanstad, a Town in Transilvania.

Hessen, a Province in Germany.

Hetland or Sherland Isles, some of the British Islands, not far from Scotland, towards the North-East.

Hoang or Caramoran, a River in China.

Hola, a Town in Island.

Holland, United Netherlands, or United Provinces; the Northern part of the Low Countries.

Holland County, one of the Seventeen Provinces; in the United Netherlands.

Holsatia or Holsten, a Province in South-Jutland.

Hudsons Bay, North-Westward from Canada.

Hull, a Town in Yorkshire.

Hungary, anciently called Pannonia, a great

I

Jaccas, a Town in Aragon.

Jaickza or Jazy, a Town in Moldavia.

Jalac, a Town in Nubia.

James-Town, a Town in Virginia.

Janna, called heretofore Theßaly, a Pro-
vince in Greece.

Japan Islands, in the the Indian Ocean.

Javaris or Raab a Town in Imperial Hun-
gary.

Jaytza, a Town in Bosnia.

Jazy or Jaickza, a Town in Moldavia.

Jersey, one of the British Isles near the
Coast of Normandy.

Jerusalem, a Town in Turkey in Asia.

Jesso, the name of a Country in Terra
Arctica.

Jibun or Balcb, anciently Oxus, a River
in Great Tartary.

Imaus, a Mountain or Mountains in Tar-
tary.

Inchgalles or Hebrides, some of the British
Isles, near Scotland Westward.

Indian Continent or Empire of the Mogol,
a Country in Asia.

Indian Ocean or Eastern Ocean, on the
South side of Asia.

In-

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Indian Peninsula beyond Ganges, a Country in Asia.

Indian Peninsula on this side Ganges, a Country in Asia.

Indies, they are divided into East Indies, and West Indies.

Ingria, a Province in Swedeland.

Iuspruck, a Town in Tirole.

Ipswich, a Town in Suffolk.

Ireland or Erjn, a Country in Europe, one of the British Isles; anciently called Hibernia, and not seldom Iverna or Ierna.

Irish Sea, between England and Ireland.

Island, called heretofore Thu'e, an Island in the Northern Ocean.

Isle of France, a Province in France.

Ispahan, a Town in Persia.

Ita'y, a Country in Europe: It was called heretofore sometimes Italia, and sometimes Ausonia; but generally known to the Greeks by the name of Hesperia.

Juannogrod, a Town in Ingria.

Ivica, a Town in the Isle of Ivica.

Ivica, an Island in the Mediterranean Sea.

Juliers, a Town in the Duchy of Juliers.

Juliers Duchy, in the Western part of Germany.

Jutland, the greatest part of Denmark, divided into North and South Jutland:

In

In times past it was called the Cimbrick
Chersonesus.

K

Kaffa or **Caffa**, a Town in Little Tartary.

Kaimach or **Chazan**, a Town in North Tartary.

Kalisz, a Town in Lower Poland.

Kaminiack, a Town in Podolia.

Kanisza, a Town in Hungary.

Kent, a County and one of the Seven Saxon Kingdoms in England.

Kiang, a River in China.

Kiel, a Town in Holsten.

Kilaloe, a Town in Connaught.

Kilan or **Sala**, the name of a great Lake or Sea, between Persia and Tartary; called heretofore the Caspian Sea.

Kilkenny, a Town in Leinster.

Kimi, a Town in Lapmark.

Kimi, a River in Swedeland.

Kimi Territories or **Lapmark**, a little Province in Lapland.

Kiow, a Town in Volhinia.

Komora, a Town in Imperial Hungary.

Koningsberg, a Town in Prussia Ducal.

Kori or **Goreden**, a Town in Georgia.

Kuttenberg, a Town in Bohemia.

L

La Corunna or *Corunna*, a Town in Gallicia.

La Marche, a Province in the Government of Lyonnois.

La Plata, a Town in Peru.

La Plata, part of Paraguay.

La Plata, the name of a River in La Plata.

Labor, a Town in the Indian Continent.

Lake of Geneva, between Switzerland and Savoy.

Lake Parima, in Guyana.

Lancashire, in the Kingdom of Northumberland.

Lancaster, a Town in Lancashire.

Lanciano, a Town in the Further Abruzzo.

Land of the Blacks or *Nigritia*, a Country in Africk.

Land of Jesso, a Country in Terra Arctica.

Landaff, a Town in Glamorganshire.

Landskroon, a Town in Schonen.

Languedock, a Province and the greatest part of the Government of Languedock.

Languedock Government, in France.

Lapland or *Laponia*, a Province in Sweden.

Lap-

Lapmark or Kimi, a little Province, part
of Lapland

Larissa, a Town in Janna.

Larta, a Town in Canina.

Lauback, a Town in Carniola.

Lau'ann, a Town in the Canton of Bern.

Legorn, a Town in Tuscany.

Leicestershire, in the Kingdom of Mer-
cia.

Leith, a Town in South Scotland.

Lemster, a Province in Ireland.

Leon, a Town in New Spain.

Leon, a Town in the Province of Leon.

Leon, a Province in Spain.

Leopol or *Lewenburg*, a Town in Russia the
Black.

Lepanto, a Town in Livadia.

Lewarden, a Town in West-Frizeland.

Lewenburg or *Leopol*, a Town in Russia
the Black.

Lewes, a Town in the County of
Sussex.

Leyden, a Town in the County of Hol-
land

Lichfield, a Town in Staffordshire.

Liege, a Town in the Diocese of Liege.

Liege Diocese, in the Western part of
Germany, almost environed by the
Low Countries.

Ligvitz, a Town in Silesia.

Lima or *Los Reies*, a Town in Peru.

Lim-

Limburg, a Town in the Duchy of Limburg.

Limburg Duchy, one of the Seventeen Provinces; in Flanders.

Limerick, a Town in Munster.

Limoges, a Town in Limosin.

Limosin, a Province in the Government of Guienn and Gascony.

Lincoln, a Town in Lincolnshire.

Lincolnshire, in the Kingdom of Mercia.

Linkopen, a Town in Ostro-Gothland.

Linz, a Town in Austria.

Lis, a River in the Low Countries.

Lisbon, a Town in Portugal.

Lisse, a Town in the County of Flanders.

Lithuania, a great Province in Poland.

Little Novogrod, a Town in Muscovy.

Little Tartary, heretofore Scythia Taurica, a little Country in Europe, tributary to the Turk.

Livadia, a Province in Greece; it was called anciently Achaia.

Livonia, a Province in Swedeland.

Loire, a River in France.

Lombardy, a great Province in the North part of Italy.

London, a Town in the County of Middlesex.

Londonderry, a Town in Ulster.

Lorain, a Province in France.

Loreto, a Town in the Marquisate of Ancona.

Los

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Los Reies or Lima, a Town in Peru.
Lor, a River in France that falls into
the Garonn, between Gascony and Gui-
enn.
Lovain, a Town in Brabant.
Low Countries or Seventeen Provinces,
in Europe; known in time past by the
name of Belgia.
Lubeck, a Town upon the Territories of
Holsten and Mecklenburg.
Lublin, a Town in Upper Poland.
Lucca, a Town in the Republick of Lus-
ca.
Lucca Republick, a little Province in Italy,
near Tuscany Westward.
Lucern, a Town in the Canton of Lu-
cern.
Lucern Canton, in Switzerland.
Lula, a Town in the Territories of Lu-
la.
Lula Territories, in Lapland.
Lunæ Mons or Mountains of the Moon,
between Abissinia and Monomotopa.
Lunden, a Town in Schonen.
Lunenburg, a Town in the Duchy of Lu-
nenburg.
Lunenburg and Brunswick Duchy, in Lower
Saxony.
Lusatia, a Province in the Eastern part of
Germany.
Lutzko, a Town in Volhinia

Luxem-

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Luxemburg, a Town in the Duchy of Luxemburg.

Luxemburg Duchy, one of the Seventeen Provinces in Flanders.

Lyonnois, a Province in the Government of Lyonnois.

Lyonnois Government, in France.

Lyons, a Town in Lyonnois.

M

Macao, a Town in a small Island upon the Coast of China.

Macedon, a Province in Greece.

Madagascar or St. Laurence, an Island in the Southern Ocean.

Madera Islands, in the Western Ocean.

Madragan or Monomotopa, a Town in the Country of Monomotopa.

Madrid, a Town in New Castile.

Maestricht, a Town in the Duchy of Limburg.

Magadoxo, a Town in Zanguebar.

Magellanica a Country in South America.

Magellanica or Terra Incognita, a great Tract of Land towards the South Pole.

Magellanick Islands, in the Magellanick Sea.

Magellanick Sea, towards the most Southern side of America.

F

Mag-

Magliano, a Town in Terra Sabina.

Maine, a Province in the Government of Orleans.

Majorca, a Town in the Isle of Majorca.

Majorca, an Island in the Mediterranean Sea.

Malacca, a Town in the Indian Peninsula beyond Ganges.

Malaga, a Town in the Province of Granada.

Maldives, Islands in the Indian Ocean.

Malines, a Town in the Seigniory of Malines.

Malines Seigniory, one of the Seventeen Provinces; in Flanders.

Malmuyen, a Town in Schonen.

Malta, an Island in the Mediterranean Sea.

Man, one of the British Isles between England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Mandinga, a Town in Nigritia.

Mansredonia, a Town in Capitanata.

Manoa or El Dorado, a Town in Guyana.

Mans, a Town in Maine.

Mantua, a Town in the Duchy of Mantua.

Mantua Duchy, a small Province in Lombardy.

Marabaon, a Town in Brasil.

Marienburg, a Town in Prussia Royal.

Marne, a River in France,

Mar-

Marocco, a Town in Barbary.

Marquisate of the Holy Empire, or Antwerp Seigniory, one of the Seventeen Provinces; in Flanders.

Marseilles, a Town in France,

Marstrand, a Town in the Government of Bahus.

Massapa or Zimbaoe, a Town in Monomotopa.

Mavaralnabara, otherwise Usbeck or Zia-gathay, part of Great Tartary.

Mazovia, a Province in Poland.

Meath, a Province in Ireland.

Mecca, a Town in Arabia.

Mecklenburg, a Province in Germany.

Medina, a Town in Arabia.

Mediterranean Sea, between Europe and Africk.

Melinda, a Town in Zanguebar.

Melun, a Town in the Isle of France.

Memel, a Town in Prussia Ducal,

Menan, a River in India.

Mentz, a Town in the Dioces of Mentz.

Mentz Diocese, in the Western part of Germany.

Mercia, one of the Seven Saxon Kingdoms in England.

Merida, a Town in New Spain.

Merionethshire, in Wales.

Messina, a Town in Val di Demona.

Metting, a Town in Windisch March.

Metz, a Town in Lorain.

Meuse, a River in the Low Countries.

Mexicana or *North America*, All the North part of America; so called from Mexico.

Mexico, a Town in New Spain.

Mexico or *New Spain*, a Country in North America.

Middelfurt, a Town in Funen.

Middelfurt Sound, a Straight or narrow passage in the Baltick Sea, between Jutland and Funen.

Middleburg, a Town in Zeland,

Middlesex, a County in the Kingdom of Essex.

Milan, a Town in Milanese.

Milanese, a Province in Lombardy.

Mina or *St. George of the Mine*, a Town in Guinny.

Minden, a Town in the Territories of Minden.

Minden Territoris, in Lower Saxony.

Minorca, an Island in the Mediterranean Sea.

Mirandola, a Town in the Duchy of Mantua.

Misithra, anciently Lacedæmon, a Town in Morea.

Misnia, a little Province in Upper Saxony.

Mittaw, a Town in Curland.

Modena, a Town in the Duchy of Modena.

Mo-

Modena Duchy, a little Province in Lombardy.

Moldavia, part of the ancient Dacia, a Province in Europe, tributary to the Turk.

Molingar, a Town in Meath.

Molissa, a Town in the County of Molissa.

Molissa County, in the Kingdom of Naples.

Moluccoes, Islands in the Indian Ocean,

Mombaza, a Town in Zanguebar.

Mompellier, a Town in Languedock.

Monbelliard, a Town in the County of Monbelliard.

Monbelliard County, in the Government of Franche County.

Mondonnedo, a Town in Galicia.

Monferrat, a little Province in Lombardy.

Monmouthshire, in the Kingdom of Mercia

Monomotopa, a Country in Africk.

Monomotopa or *Madragan*, a Town in the Country of Monomotopa.

Mons, a Town in Haynault.

Monstiers, a Town in Savby.

Montgomery, a Town in Montgomeryshire.

Montgomeryshire, in Wales.

Montmedy, a Town in the Duchy of Luxembourg.

Montmelian, a Town in Savoy.

Montreal, a Town in Canada.

Montreal, a Town in Val di Mazata.

Moravia, a Province in Germany.

Morea, a Province in Greece, called heretofore Peloponnesus.

Morlakia, a small Province in Turkey in Europe, contiguous to Croatia.

Mosco, a Town in Muscovy.

Mosul, a Town in Turkey in Asia.

Moulins a Town in Bourbonnois.

Mountains of the Moon, between Abissinia, and Monomotopa,

Mozambique, a Town in Zanguebar.

Munchen, a Town in the Duchy of Bavaria.

Munster, a Town in Westphalia.

Munster, a Province in Ireland.

Muongheu or Cambalu, a Town in Cathay.

Murcia, a Town in the Province of Murcia.

Murcia, a Province in Spain.

Muscovy or Russia, part of the antient Sarmatia; a Country in Europe.

N

Namur, a Town in the County of Namur.

Namur County, one of the Seventeen Provinces; in Flanders.

Nan-

Countries, Provinces, Islands, &c. FIR

Nanciang, a Town in China.
Nancy, a Town in Lorain.
Nanking, a Town in China.
Nantes, a Town in Bretaigne.
Naples, called formerly Parthenope, a Town in Terra di Lavoro.
Naples, a Kingdom and a great part of Italy.
Narbonn, a Town in Languedock.
Narsinga, a Town in the Indian Peninsula on this side Ganges.
Navarr, a Province in Spain.
Negropont, a Town in the Isle of Negropont.
Negropont, heretofore Euboea an Island in the Mediterranean Sea, on the Eastside of Greece.
Netherlands or Seventeen Provinces, in Europe, anciently known by the name of Belgia.
Nevers, a Town in Nivernois.
Newburg, a Town in the Palatinate of Bavaria.
New Carthage or Carthagina, a Town in Murcia.
New Castile, a Province in Spain.
Newcastle, a Town in Northumberland.
New England, a little Province in the great Country of New England.
New England, a Country in North America.

112. *The Modern Names of*
New-found Land, a great Island in the
North Sea, near Canada.
New France or Canada, a Country in
North America.
New Granada, a Town in New Mexi-
co.
New Guinny, a great Island in the Pacific
Sea, towards Asia.
New Holland or New York, a little Province
in New England.
New Mexico, a Country in North Ameri-
ca.
New Plymouth, a Town in New England.
New Spain or Mexico, a Country in North
America.
Newstad, a Town in Moravia.
New-Town or Cambridge, a Town in New
England.
New York, a Town in the Province of
New York.
New York or New Holland, a little Province
in New England.
Niburg, a Town in Funen.
Niemen, a River in Poland.
Nieper or Boristhenes, a River in Poland.
Niester, a River in Poland.
Nigepoli, a Town in Bulgaria.
Niger, a River in Nigritia.
Nigritia or Land of the Blacks, a Coun-
try in Africk.
Nikopen, a Town in Sweden.

Nile,

Nile, a River in Egypt.

*Nimmege*n, a Town in Gelderland.

Nisa, a Town in Servia.

Nivernois, a Province in the Government of Orleans.

Nizza, a Town in Piedmont.

Nogent, a Town in Perche.

Norfolk, a County in the Kingdom of the East Angles.

Norimberg, a Town in Franconia.

Normandy, a Province in France.

North America, almost one half of America Northward, otherwise called Mexicana.

Northamptonshire, in the Kingdom of Mercia.

North-Gothland, a Province in Sweden.

North-Jutland, a Province in Denmark.

North Kin, a Cape upon the most Northern Coast of Jutland.

North Sea, on the North-East side of America.

North Tartary or *Ancient Tartary*, part of Great Tartary.

Northern Ocean, formerly Scythian Sea, on the North side of Europe and Asia.

Northumberland, a County in the Kingdom of Northumberland.

Northumberland, one of the Seven Saxon Kingdoms in England.

Norway, a Country in Europe.

Norwich, a Town in Norfolk,

Noteburg, a Town in Ingria,

Noto, a Town in Val di Noto,

Nottinghamshire, in the Kingdom of Mercia.

Novogrod the Greater, a Town in Muscovy.

Novogrod the Less, a Town in Muscovy.

Novogrodeck, a Town in Lithuania.

Novograd-Sevierski, a Town in the Duchy of Novogrod-Sevierski.

Novogrod Sevierski and **Smolensko** Duke-domes, in Poland.

Nubia, a Town in Nubia.

Nubia, a Country in Africk.

Numantia, a ruined Town in Old Castile, anciently very famous.

O

Obi, a River in Great Tartary.

Odensee, a Town in Funen.

Odir, a River in Germany.

Offen or Buda, a Town in Hungary.

Oldenburg, a Town in the Territories of Oldenburg.

Oldenburg Territories, in Lower Saxony.

Olinda, a Town in Brasil.

Olita, a Town in Navarr.

Olmutz, a Town in Moravia.

Oppidum.

Opfø, a Town in the Government of Agger.

Orbitello, a Town in Tuscany.

Orcades or Orkney, some of the British Isles near Scotland Northward.

Orelhana or River of the Amazons, in Peru, or between Peru and Brasil.

Orenoake or Paria, a River between Castilla del Oro and Guyana.

Orkney or Orcades, some of the British Isles near Scotland Northward.

Orleanois Government, in France.

Orleans, a Town in Beauce.

Ormuz, a Town in Persia.

Orvieto, a Town in the Territories of Orvieto.

Orvieto Territories, in the Dominion of the Pope.

Osnaburg, a Town in Westphalia.

Ostend, a Town in the County of Flanders.

Ostia, a Town in Campania di Roma.

Ostro-Gothland, a little Province in North-Gothland.

Otranto, a Town in the Territories of Orranto.

Orranto Territories, in the Kingdom of Naples.

Otzacow, a Town in Bessarabia, near the Mouth of the Nieper.

Overissel, one of the Seventeen Provinces; in Holland.

Ovieda

Oviedo, a Town in Asturia.

Oustioug, a Town in Muscovy.

Oxford, a Town in Oxfordshire.

Oxfordshire, in the Kingdom of Mercia.

Ouse, a River in France.

P

Pacific Sea or South Sea, on the South-West side of America.

Paderborn, a Town in Westphalia.

Padua, a Town in the Republick of Venice.

Palatinate of Bavaria, part of the Great Province of Bavaria, in Germany.

Palatinate of the Rhine, a Province in Germany.

Palermo, a Town in Val di Mazzara.

Palma Nova, a Town in the Republick of Venice.

Pampelona, a Town in Navarr.

Panama, a Town in Castilla del Oro.

Paraguay, a Country in South America.

Parana, the name of a River in Paraguay.

Paria or Orenoke, a River between Castilla del Oro and Guyana.

Parima, the name of a Lake in Guyana.

Paris, a Town in the Isle of France.

Parma,

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Parma, a Town in the Duchy of *Parma*.
Parma Duchy, a little Province in Lombardy.

Pas de Calais, a narrow Passage in the Channel between Kent and Picardy.

Patras, a Town in Morea.

Patrimony of St. Peter, a Province in the Dominion of the Pope.

Pau, a Town in Bearn.

Pavia, a Town in Milanese.

Pegu, a Town in the Indian Peninsula beyond Ganges.

Pegu, a River in India.

Peking, a Town in China.

Pembroke, a Town in Pembrokeshire.

Pembroksire, in Wales,

Perche, a Province in the Government of Orleanois.

Perigord, a Province in the Government of Guienn and Gascony.

Perigueux, a Town in Perigord.

Perpignan, a Town in Roussillon.

Persia, a Country in Asia.

Perth, a Town in North Scotland.

Peru, a Country in South America.

Perugia, a Town in the Territories of Perugia.

Perugia Territories, in the Dominion of the Pope.

Peruviana or South America, all the South part of America, being a large Peninsula.

Peter-

Peterborow, a Town in Northamptonshire.

Philippine Islands, in the Indian Ocean.

Piacenza, a Town in the Duchy of Parma.

Picardy, a Province in France.

Piedmont, a Province in Lombardy,

Pignerol, a Town in Dauphiny.

Piombino, a Town in Tuscany.

Pisa, a Town in Tuscany.

Pitha, a Town in the Territories of Pitha.

Pitba Territories, in Lapland.

Pleicow, a Town in Muscovy.

Plimouth, a Town in Devonshire.

Po, a River in Italy.

Podelassia or Polacha, a Province in Poland.

Poddolia, a Province in Poland.

Poictiers, a Town in Poictou.

Poictou, a Province in the Government of Orleanois.

Polachia or Podelassia, a Province in Poland.

Poland, a Province in the Kingdom of Poland.

Poland; a Country in Europe; called in time past, together with Muscovy, Sarmatia.

Poland the Lower, the North-West part of the great Province of Poland.

Poland the Upper, the South-East part of the great Province of Poland.

Pomerania or Pomeren, a Province in Germany.

Porentru, a Town in the Diocese of Brasil.

Port Famine or St. Philip, a Town in Magellanica.

Porto-Belo, a Town in Castilla del Oro.

Porto Seguro, a Town in Brasil.

Portugal, formerly *Lusitania*, and a Province in the Western part of Spain; but now a Kingdom of itself.

Rosiga, a Town in Slavonia.

Posen or Posnan, a Town in Lower Poland.

Potengi, a Town in Brasil.

Potosi, a Town in Peru.

Prague, a Town in Bohemia.

Presburg, a Town in Imperial Hungary.

Prevezza, a Town in Canina.

Principality the Further, a Province in the Kingdom of Naples.

Principality the Nigher, a Province in the Kingdom of Naples.

Provence, a Province in France.

Provinces Tributary to the Turk, several small Countries between Turkey, Poland, and Muscovy.

Prussia, a Province in Poland.

Prussia Ducal, the North-East part of Prus-
sia.

Prussia Royal, the South-West part of
Prussia.

Puglia or *Capitanata*, a Province in the
Kingdom of Naples.

Pyrenies, Mountains separating France
from Spain.

Q

Quanchou, a Town in China.

Quebeck, a Town in Canada.

Quercy, a Province in the Government of
Grennan and Gascony.

Queyang, a Town in China.

Quiloa, a Town in Zanguebar.

R

Raab or *Jauarin*, a Town in Imperial
Hungary.

Radnorshire, in Wales.

Ragusa, a Town and Republick in Dal-
mation.

Raseburg, a Town in Finland.

Ratisbon, a Town in the Duchy of Bava-
ria.

Ra.

Ravenna, a Town in Romagna.

Red Sea, between Arabia and Egypt.

Reggio, a Town in the Further Calabria.

Reggio, a Town in the Duchy of Modena.

Rendsburg, a Town in Holsten.

Rennes, a Town in Bretagne.

Retimo, a Town in Candy.

Revel, a Town in Lithuania.

Rheimes, a Town in Campagne.

Rhezan, a Town in Muscovy.

Rhine, a River in Germany.

Rhodes, a Town in Rouergue.

Rhone, a River in France.

Riga, a Town in Livonia.

River of the Amazons or Orelana, between Peru and Brasil.

River of La Plata, in La Plata.

River of Parana, in Paraguay.

River of St. Francis, in Brasil.

River of St. Laurence, in Canada.

Rochester, a Town in the County of Kent.

Romagna, a Province the Dominion of the Pope.

Romania, in time past Thrace, a Province in Turkey in Europe.

Rome, a Town in Campania di Roma.

Ref.

Roschild, a Town in Zeeland.

Rosetta, a Town in Egypt.

Rosinia, a Town in Samogitia.

Rotweil, a Town in Brisgow.

Rouen, a Town in Normandy.

Rouergue, a Province in the Government of Guienn and Gascony.

Roussillon, a small Province in the Government of Languedock.

Rugen, an Island in the Baltick Sea, near Pomeren.

Ruremond, a Town in Gelderland.

Russia or *Muscovy*, part of the ancient Country of Sarmatia; in Europe.

Russia the Black, a Province in Poland.

Rutlandshire, in the Kingdom of Mercia.

Rye, a Town in the County of Sussex.

Rypen, a Town in the Diocese of Rypen.

Rypen Diocese, in North-Jutland.

S

St. Albans, a Town in Hantsfordshire.

St. Andrews, a Town in South-Scotland.

St.

St. Asaph, a Town in Flintshire,
St. Davids, a Town in the Isle of France.
St. Denis, a Town in Pembrokeshire.
St. Faith or St. Fe, a Town in New Mexico.
St. Fe, a Town in Paraguay.
St. Francis, a Town in Peru.
St. Francis, the name of a River in Brasil.
St. George of the Mine or Mina, a Town in Guiana.
St. Helena, an Island in the Southern Ocean.
St. Jago, a Town in Chilij.
St. Jago de Compostella, a Town in Gallicia.
St. Jago de Guatimala, a Town in New Spain.
St. Jago del Estero, a Town in Tucuman.
St. Laurence or Madagascar, an Island in the Southern Ocean.
St. Laurence, the name of a River in Canada.
St. Miguel, a Town in Tucuman.
St. Nicholas, a Town in Muscovy.
St. Omars, a Town in Artois.
St. Paolo or Angola, a Town in Congo.
St. Philip or Port Famine, a Town in Magellanica.
St. Salvador, a Town in Brasil.

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St. Salvador, a Town in Congo.

St. Sebastian, a Town in Biscay.

St. Sebastian, a Town in Brasil.

St. Thomas, an Island in the Southern Ocean.

St. Vincent, a Town in Brasil.

Saints, a Town in Saintonge.

Saintonge, a Province in the Government of Guienn and Gascony.

Sula or Kilan, the name of a great Lake or Sea between Persia and Tarry ; anciently called the Caspian Sea.

Salamanca, a Town in the Province of Leon.

Salerno, a Town in the Nigher Principality.

Salins, a Town in Franche Country.

Salisbury, a Town in Wiltshire.

Sulonicbi, a Town in Macedon.

Salzburg, a Town in the Duchy of Bavaria.

Samarcand, a Town in Ziaagathay.

Samogitia, a Province in Poland.

Sandomir, a Town in Upper Poland.

Sta. Fe or St. Faith, a Town in New Mexico.

Sta. Fe de Bogota, a Town in Castilla del Oro.

Sta. Martha, a Town in Castilla del Oro.

Santillana, a Town in Asturia.

Saragossa, a Town in Aragon.

Sara.

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Saragusa, formerly *Syracuse*, a Town in
Val di Noto.

Sardinia, an Island in the Mediterranean
Sea.

Sassari, a Town in Sardinia.

Savatopoli, a Town in Georgia.

Savona, a Town in the Republick of Ge-
noa.

Sauoy, a little Country between France,
Italy, and Switzerland, but counted
part of Lombardy.

Saw, a River in Turky in Europe which
falls into the Danube.

Saxony Electorship, a little Province in Up-
per Saxony.

Saxony the Lower, a Province in Ger-
many.

Saxony the Upper, a Province in Ger-
many.

Scagen, a Town in the most Northern part
of the Diocese of Alburg.

Scanderoon or Alexandretta, a Town in
Turkey in Asia.

Scandinavia, a large Country in the
North of Europe, containing the King-
doms of Swedeland, Denmark, and Nor-
way.

Scardona, a Town in Dalmatia.

Schafhausen, a Town in the Canton of
Schafhausen.

Schafhausen Canton, a Province in Switzer-
land.

Scheld,

Scheld, a River in the Low Countries.

Schiras, a Town in Persia.

Schonen, a Province in South Gothland.

Schwaben or *Suevia*, a Province in Germany.

Scotland, heretofore called *Caledonia*, a Country in Europe; being the North part of Great Britain.

Scotland, beyond Tay, all Scotland which lies from the Tay Northward.

Scotland, on this side Tay, the South part of Scotland, which is included between the River Tay and England.

Scutari, a Town in Albania.

Sea of Kilan or *Sala*, a vast Lake between Persia and Tartary; known heretofore by the name of Caspian Sea.

Sebenico, a Town in Dalmatia.

Segelmessa, a Town in Bildulgerid.

Segorbe, a Town in the Province Valentia

Segovia, a Town in Old Castile.

Servia, a Province in Turkey in Europe, being part of the ancient Country of Moesia.

Setines, heretofore called Athens, a Town in Livadia.

Seventeen Provinces, *Low Countries*, or *Netherlands* in Europe, the Romans comprised them all under the name of *Belgia*.

Severn,

Severn a River in England.

Sevil, a Town in Andaluzia.

Seyne, a River in France.

Shannon, a River in Ireland.

Shetland or Hetland Isles, in the Northern Ocean, not far from Scotland.

Shropshire, in the Kingdom of Mercia.

Sian, a Town in the Indian Peninsula beyond Ganges.

Sicily, an Island in the Mediterranean Sea.

Siena, a Town in Tuscany.

Sierra Leone, Mountains so called in Guinny.

Silesia, a Province in Germany.

Silly Islands, or the Sorlings, Some of the British Isles between England, France, and Ireland.

Sind, heretofore called Indus, a River in India.

Sion, a Town in Valais.

Slavonia, a Province in Turkey in Europe, part of the ancient Illyricum.

Sleswick, a Town in the Duchy of Sleswick.

Sleswick Duchy, a little Province in South-Jutland.

Sluys, a Town in the County of Flanders.

Smirna, a Town in Turkey in Asia.

Smolensko, a Town in the Dukedom of Smolensko.

Smo.

Smolensko Duchedom, with that of Noyogrod-Seyterski, in Poland.

Soczow, a Town in Moldavia.

Soloturn, a Town in the Canton of Soloturn.

Soloturn Canton, a Province in Switzerland.

Somersetshire, in the Kingdom of the West Saxons.

Sophia, a Town in Bulgaria.

Sorting or Silly Islands, some of the British Isles between England, France, and Ireland.

Sound, a straight or narrow passage in in the Baltic Sea, between Zealand and Schonen.

Sound Isles or Islands of the Sound, in the Indian Ocean.

Southampton, a Town in Hampshire.

South America or *Peruviana*, the greatest half of America, so called from it's situation southward, and from the Province of Peru.

South Gotland, a Province in Swedeland.

South Jutland, a Province in Denmark.

South sea otherwise *Pacifick sea*, on the South-west side of America.

Southern Ocean or *Ethiopian Sea*, about the south-west side of Africk.

Spain, a Country in Europe, sometimes called by the Romans *Iberia*, sometimes

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times Hispania, and not seldom Hispacia, *in quibus vobis vobis vobis* *modum*

Spalato, a Town in Dalmatia. *epistola omni*
Spanischo Netherlands or Flanders, comprehend nine or ten of the most Southern Provinces of the Low Countries.

Spires, a Town in the Palatinate of the Rhine. *oritur ergo in genito; videtur*

Spiritu Santo, a Town in Brazil. *1650*

Spiritu Santo, the name of a River running through Monemotapa and Cafretia.

Spoletz, a Town in the Duchy of Spoleto. *etiamque ad id in quo ergo in regione*

Shoferal Duchy of Tuscany, a small Province in the Dominion of the Pope. *1650*

Staffordshire, in the Kingdom of Mercia.

Stalimene, a Town in the Isle of Stalimene. *1650*

Stalimene, once Lemnos, an Island in the Mediterranean Sea, towards Romania.

Stantz, a Town in the Canton of Unterwalden. *convenit sicut videtur*

State of the Church or Dominion of the Pope, a great Province in Italy.

Sterling, a Town in South Scotland.

Stetin, a Town in Pomeren. *1650*

Stiria, a Province in the Southern part of Germany. *1650*

Stives, a Town in Livadia, formerly known by the name of Thebes.

Stockholm, a Town in Sweden.

G

Stolp,

Srolp, the name of a company of Hills in Muscovy; anciently called Riphæen Mountains.

Straights of Anian, between Asia and the Land of Jesso, an unfrequented Country near America Northward.

Straights of Gibraltar, between Spain and Barbary; joyning together the Western Ocean and Mediterranean Sea.

Straights of Magellan, between America and that great Continent called Terra Magellanica.

Straights of Negropont or the *Euripus*, an Arm of the Sea, separating the Isle of Negropone from Livadia.

Strakund, a Town in Pomeren.

Strazburg, a Town in Alsace.

Strom, a Town in the Isle of Fero.

Stuttgart, a Town in the Duchy of Wittenberg.

Snaquem, a Town in Abissinia.

Sueria or *Schwaben*, a Province in Germany.

Suez or *Calzem*, a Town in Egypt.

Suffolk, a County in the Kingdom of the East Angles.

Sundrio, a Town in Valtoline.

Surat, a Town in the Indian Continent.

Surrey, a County in the Kingdom of Sussex.

Suf-

Sussex, a Country in the Kingdom of Sussex.
Sussex, one of the Seven Saxon Kingdoms
in England.

Sweden, a Province in the Kingdom of
Sweden or Swedeland.

Sweden or Swedeland, a Country in Europe,
Suerin, a Town in Mecklenburg.

Switz, a Town in the Canton of Switz.
Switz Canton, a Province in Switzerland.
Switzerland, a Country in Europe near
France.

Swol, a Town in Overissel.

T

Adoufack, a Town in Canada.

Tajo or Tagus, a River in Spain.

Tamaraca, a Town in Brasil.

Tanais or Don, a River in Muscovy,
and upon the Frontiers of Little Tartary.

Tangier, a Town in Barbary.

Tanguth or Campion, a Town in Cathay.

Targa or Zagbara, a Town in Zaara.

Targorod, a Town in Moldavia.

Targowisko, a Town in Walachia.

Taragon, formerly Tarraco, a Town in
Catalonia.

Tartar, a Town in North Tartary.

Tartary of the Cham, otherwise Catboy,
part of Great Tartary.

Tartary Desert, part of Great Tartary.

Tartary the Greater, once called Scythia,
all the Northern part of Asia.

Tartary the Lesser, on the South side of Muscovy, a Country tributary to the Turk; it was called anciently Scythia Taurica.

Tavila, a Town in Algarves.

Tauris, the name of several Mountains in Asia, more especially some Mountains in the Western part of Turkey in Asia: but Ceraunius was the most ancient name.

Tay, a River in Scotland.

Teflis, a Town in Georgia.

Teissa or Tyssa, a River in Turkey in Europe, discharging its flocks into the Danube.

Tercean Islands or Azores in the Western Ocean.

Terra Artica, a great uninhabited Country towards the North Pole.

Terra di Lavoro, a Province in the Kingdom of Naples.

Terra Incognita or Magellanica, a vast Country toward the South Pole.

Terra Sabina, a Province in the Dominion of the Pope.

Tesset, a Town in Rjdnigerid.

Thames, a River in England.

Thebet, a Town in a Country of the same name.

Thebet or Turkestan, part of Great Tartary.

Thionville, a Town in the Duchy of Luxemburg.

Tiber, a River in Italy.

Tigris, a River in Turkey in Asia.

Tirole, a Province in Germany.

Toledo, a Town in New Castile.

Tombore, a Town in Nigritia.

Tonningen, a Town in the Duchy of Sleswick,

Tornia, a Town in the Territories of Tornia.

Tornia, a River in Swedeland.

Tornia Territories, in Lapland.

Toro, a Town in the Province of Leon.

Tortosa, a Town in Catalonia.

Toulon, a Town in Provence.

Toulouse, a Town in Languedock.

Touraine, a Province in the Government of Orleans.

Tours, a Town in Touraine.

Transilvania, a Province in Europe tributary to the Turk; being part of the ancient Country of Dacia.

Trent, a Town and Bishoprick within the Confines of Italy, but depending on the County of Tirole.

Trent, a River in England.

Treves, a Town in the Diocese of Treves.

Treves or Triers Diocese, in the Western part of Germany.

Triest, a Town in Carniola.

Trina, a Town in Monferrat.

Tripoli, a Town in Barbary.

Troyes, a Town in Champaigne.

Truxillo, a Town in New Spain.

Tubingen, a Town in the Duchy of Württemberg.

Tucuman, a Country in South America.

Tunis, a Town in Barbary.

Turin, a Town in Piedmont.

Turingia, a small Province in Upper Saxony.

Turky, a Large Empire in our Continent, divided into Turkey in Europe, and Turkey in Asia.

Turky the Lower, the South part of Turkey in Europe, comprehending the two ancient Countries of Greece and Thrace.

Turky the Upper, the North part of Turkey in Europe, wherein were included formerly Pannonia, Illyricum, Moesia, &c.

Turqustan or Tchibet, part of Great Tartary.

Tuscany or Duchy of Floreure, heretofore known by the name of Henuria, a Province in Italy.

Tysa or Tressa, a River in Turkey in Europe, which runs into the Danube.

U

Val di Demona, a Province in Sicily.

Val di Mazara, a Province in Sicily.

Kal

Val di Neto, a Province in Sicily.

Valais, a Province in Switzerland.

Valence, a Town in Dauphiny.

Valenciennes, a Town in Haynault.

Valentia, a Town in the Province of Valentia.

Valentia, a Province in Spain.

Valladolid, a Town in New Spain.

Valladolid, a Town in Old Castile.

Valona, a Town in Albania.

Valtoline, a Province in Switzerland.

Venice, a Town in the Republick of Venice.

Venice Republick, a Province in Lombardy.

Vercelli, a Town in Piedmont.

Verdan, a Town in Lorraine.

Vienn, a Town in Dauphiny.

Vienna, a Town in Austria.

Virginia, a Province in New England.

Viterbo, a Town in the Parrimony of St. Peter.

Viviers, a Town in Cevennes.

Ukraina, a Province in Poland.

Ulm, a Town in Schwaben.

Ulster, a Province in Ireland.

Uma, a Town in the Territories of Uma.

Uma Territories, in Lapland.

Umbria or Duchy of Spoleto, in the Dominion of the Pope.

Unterwalden, a Province or Canton of Switzerland.

United Netherlands or Provinces, otherwise Holland; seven or eight Provinces in the North of the Low Countries.

Volbinias, a Province in Poland.

Upsal, a Town in Sweden.

Urbino, a Town in the Duchy of Urbino.

Urbino Duchy, in the Dominion of the Pope.

Uri, a Canton or Province in Switzerland.

Usbeck, otherwise called Ziaagathay or Mauaralnabara, part of Great Tartary.

Utrecht, a Town in the Seigniory of Utrecht.

Utrecht Seigniory, one of the Seventeen Provinces; in Holland.

W

Wallachia, part of the ancient Dacia, a Province in Europe tributary to the Turk.

Wales, a Country in the West of England.

Wardbus, a Town in the Government of Wardhus.

Wardbus Government, in Norway.

Warsam, a Town in Mazovia.

Warwickshire, in the Kingdom of Mercia.

Waterford, a Town in Munster.

Wells,

Wells, a Town in Somersetshire.

Weser, a River in Germany.

Wessex or Kingdom of the West Saxons,
one of the Seven Saxon Kingdoms, in
England.

West-Friesland, one of the Seventeen
Provinces in Holland.

West Indies, by this name is most proper-
ly meant the Antego Islands, and some
others upon the Coast of America; but
sometimes all America is so called.

Westmorland, a County in the Kingdom of
Northumberland.

Westphalia, a Province in Germany.

Western Countries, sea, on the
West side, of Europe and Africa.

Westro-Gothland, a Small Province in
North-Gothland.

Wetteravia or Weteraw, a little Province
in the Western part of Germany, com-
prehended under that of Hessen.

Wexford, a Town in Leinster.

Weyssel or Wistule, a River in Poland.

Weissenburg, a Town in Transylvania.

White Sea or Archipelgo, on the East side
of Greece.

Wiburg, a Town in Finland.

Wiburg, a Town in the Diocese of Wi-
burg.

Wiburg Diocese, in North-Jutland.

Wight, one of the British Isles, near
the

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the South Coast of England.

Wibitz, a Town in Croatia.

Wilna, a Town in Lithuania.

Wiltshire, in the Kingdom of the West Saxons.

Winchester, a Town in Hampshire.

Windisch Marck or the Marquise of Windes, a small Province in the Southern part of Germany, joyning to Carniola.

Windsor, a Town in Barkshire.

Wirtenberg, a Town in the Duchy of Wirtenberg.

Wirtenberg Duchy, in the Southern part of Germany.

Wirsburg, a Town in Wirtenberg.

Wismar, a Town in the Wirtenberg.

Wistule or Wejssel, a River in Poland.

Witepski, a Town in Lithuania.

Wittenberg, a Town in the Electorship of Saxony.

Wolfenbuttel, a Town in the Duchy of Brunswick.

Walga, a River in Muscovy.

Wolodimer, a Town in Muscovy.

Wologda, a Town in Muscovy.

Worcester, a Town in Worcestershire.

Worcestershire, in the Kingdom of Mercia,

Worms, a Town in the Palatinare of the Rhine.

Worotin, a Town in Muscovy.

Xamo,

X

X *Ama or Caimul*, a Town in Cathay.

Y

Y *Armouth*, a Town in Norfolk.

York, a Town in Yorkshire.

Yorkshire, in the Kingdom of Northum-
berland.

Z

Z *Aara*, a Country in Africk.

Zagbara, or Targa, a Town in Za-
ara.

Zair, a River in Congo.

Zambeza, a River running through Mono-
motopa and Cafreria.

Zameski, a Town in Russia the Black.

Zanguebar, a Country in Africk.

Zanbaga, a Town in Zaura.

Zant, an Island in the Mediterranean Sea,
near Morea Westward.

Zara, a Town in Dalmatia.

Zeeland, formerly *Codanonia*, an Island in
the Baltick See.

Zeland, one of the Seventeen Provinces,
in Holand.

Zell, a Town in the Duchy of Lunen-
burg.

Zig.

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Ziagathay, otherwise Usbeck or Maravaral-nabara, part of Great Tartary.

Zibl, a Town in Arabia.

Zidra, a Town in Arabia.

Zimor or Muzzaya, a Town in Monomotapa.

Zittau, a Town in Lusatia.

Zefala, a Town in Cafresia.

Zemziga, a Town in Zaara.

Zug, a Town in the Canton of Zug, Switzerland.

Zurick, a Town in the Canton of Zurick.

Zurick Canton, in Switzerland.

Zutphen, a Town in the County of Zutphen.

Zutphen County, one of the of the Seventeen Provinces; in Holland.

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